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VOL. 1
No. 4

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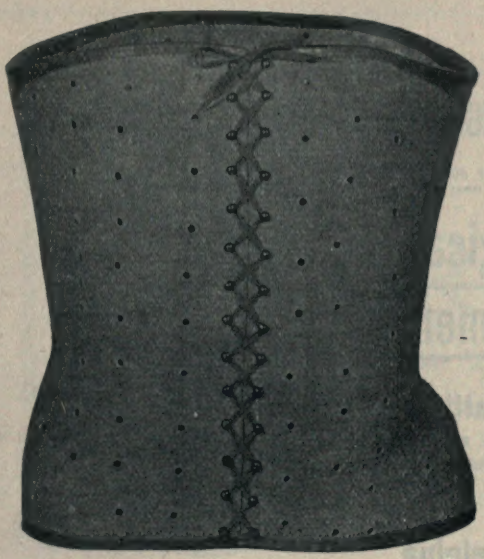

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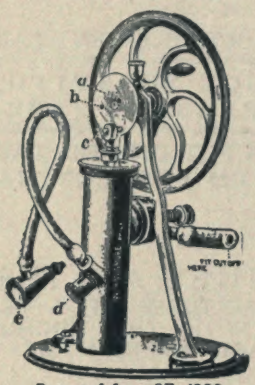

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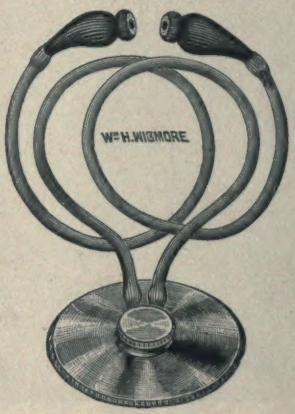

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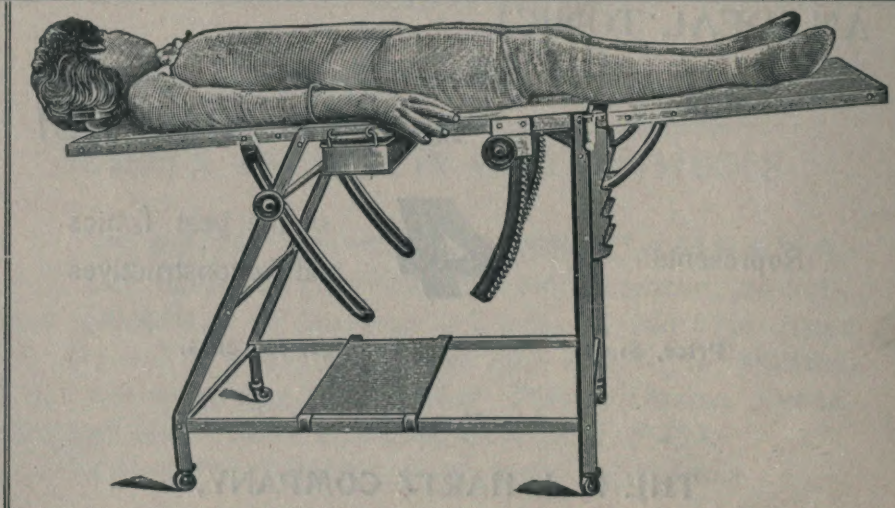

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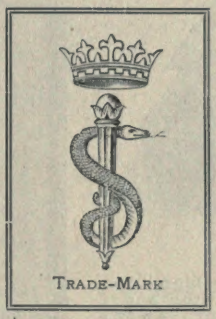

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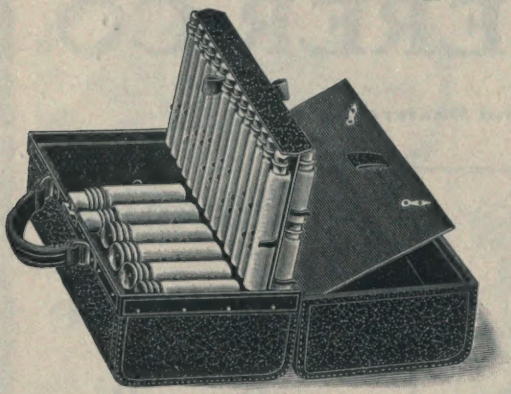

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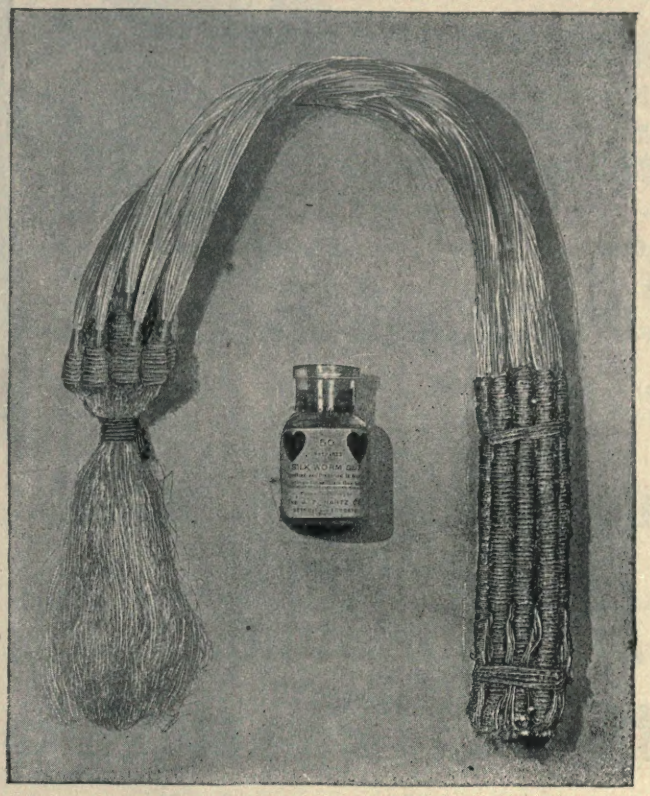

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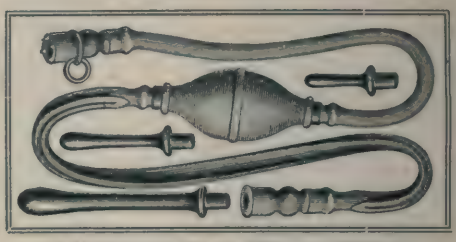

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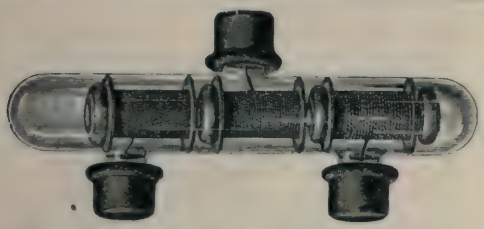

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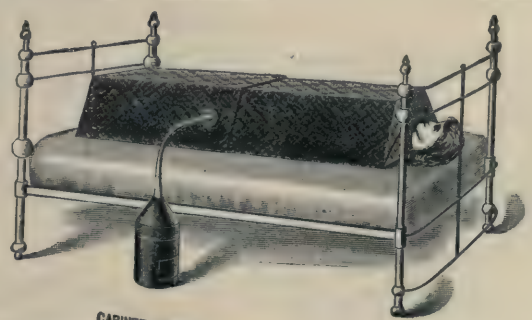

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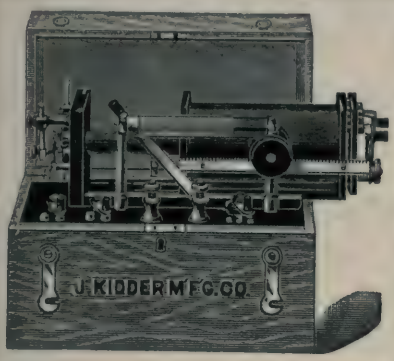

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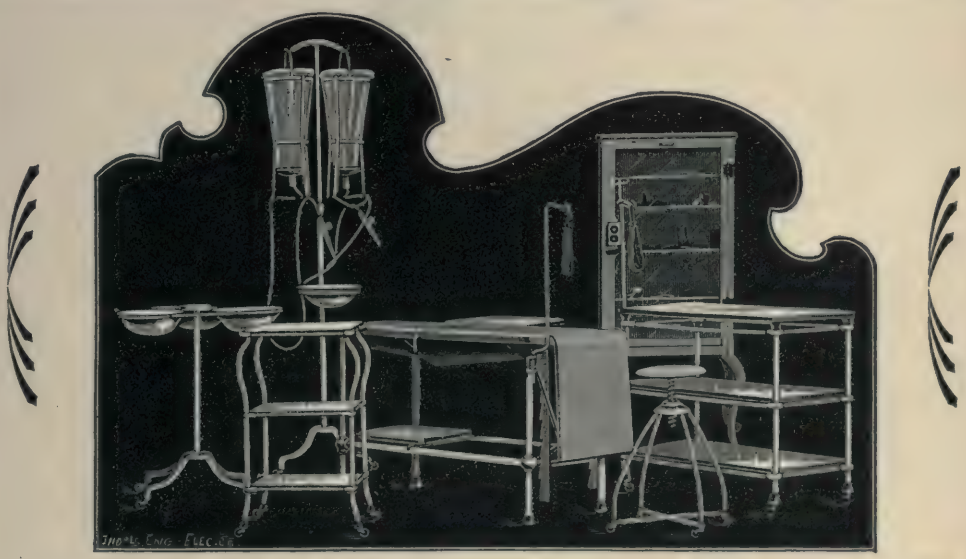

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DETROIT
MEDICAL JOURNAL

Original Articles.

TROPICAL DISEASES AND TROPICAL REMEDIES.

BY DR. T. P. PORTER.

Despite the great strides of exploration that the century just closed has witnessed, the acquaintance of science with the local herbal remedies employed by uncivilized races is still limited. This is all the more curious when we reflect that, in all probability, in this direction alone lies the secret of that immunity from, or means of resisting, deadly endemic diseases, which can alone render possible the general and permanent advance of European civilization into the world's tropical waste places. Perhaps the most astonishing thing about this ignorance is, that it is by no means due to oversight. On the contrary, explorers in tropical regions, both ancient and modern, have noted the effects of the strange and crude but marvellously potent drugs used by aboriginal medicine-men for the cure of such diseases; but for some reason these have never been investigated scientifically. Indeed, whilst our scientists frankly admit that even the famous poisons of the ancients are discounted in subtle efficacy by those decocted by the African or West Indian *obeah*-man or the wily descendant of the Aztecs, they ignore the complimentary beneficent preparations which, if as frankly recognized and properly investigated, might add treasures to the Pharmacopœia which would array the medical practitioner against those obscure local diseases—specifically, the most dread malaria—that render the tropics fatal to the European.

In a recent article* giving some account of the effective treatment practiced by South American aboriginal tribes for malarial fever, the suggestion was made by the writer, that the subject was well worthy of the fullest scientific investigation. Since that article was written it has been announced that the British Colonial authorities, with the co-operation of the Royal Society, have instituted a Commission to study the subject of tropical malaria; and this suggests that some more general account of the native or so-called "bush" treatment for tropical diseases might prove of timely interest. Of course it is not to be supposed that any one individual should have been so fortunate (or, from the personal point of view, *un*fortunate!) as to be in a position to furnish the testimony of actual personal experience in many cases falling within

**Chambers' Journal.*

the lines of such an inquiry; and the proverbial reticence alike of the Indian *peiman* and the West Indian "bush-doctor" ever bars the way to deliberate investigation. But for the past twenty years I have been in close touch with the tropics, between the West Indian Islands and Central and South America, and in that time many remarkable facts and suggestive experiences have come within my knowledge that may with propriety be utilized. While, with one notable exception, the nature of the remedy, or specific, remains to be ascertained, the fact of the efficacy of native treatment is indicated in no uncertain manner.

The first question that suggests itself is: What is the nature of malaria, and what are its distinguishing characteristics?—that of its treatment being essentially secondary, albeit of paramount practical importance. Passing the more recondite phase of the inquiry, as to its remote origin and nature—which are theoretically referred to decayed vegetable matter developing a specific micro-organism,—malaria is thought to be a spontaneous exhalation of tropical regions generally, but of certain localities particularly, which can in any locality, however comparatively free it might be from the pestilent scourge, be produced in epidemic form by the upturning of the earth. This is frequently, perhaps usually, the result of clearing for cultivation, the cutting of roads through forest swamp regions, and so forth; but it is interesting to note that the surface disturbance occasioned by severe and continuous earthquake shocks has been known to produce the same effect. A remarkable case in point is that of the Virgin Islands, where, after a long series of earthquakes, beginning in 1867, which very considerably broke up the surface of the earth, and in some places poured up along the shores the marine-silt of ages, quite an obstinate epidemic of malarial fevers followed, although the little islands bore the palm as the healthiest in the West Indies—one medical practitioner for a population of some six thousand having to be maintained by the Government. I have known of similar cases in the interior of Peru, Chili, and elsewhere in South America. But, beyond this general fact, little is known of the nature of the mysterious and terrible disease—or class of diseases—so-called, by which practically all lands within the tropical zone are rendered inimical to the life of the average European. The connection of mosquitoes with the spread of malarial fever has been very generally considered and discussed by others, hence I will not enlarge upon this topic.

Malaria essentially belongs to the febrile class of diseases; but, primarily at least, it exhibits itself in a variety of other peculiar forms besides fever ere finally investing the citadel of its victim's health—that is, there are certain effects or symptoms that are popularly referred to malaria which, like the proverbial auctioneer's summary are, "too numerous to specify." These comprise, among others, such trifling ailments as glandular and joint swellings (with, or usually without, pain), muscular contractions, cloudiness of vision, noises in the ears, nasal hæmorrhage, and numerous other troubles, some of them being of a painful sort not infrequently mistaken for and treated as rheumatic. Either within my own experience or that of persons with whom I have been intimate, these premonitory signs of malarial infection have been found to be amenable to native "bush" treatment, no after developments having supervened. On the other hand, whilst some systems seem able to resist malaria beyond this point, it is the almost invariable experience, generally speaking, that when these symptoms are either neglected, or treated by the ordinary practicing physician according to orthodox methods, the febrile development of malaria subsequently occurs.

Such symptoms it is, however, to be noted, are not the inevitable precursors of malarial fever. Whilst they are usually present, they might not appear in certain cases; and in others, where they do appear, even if not treated, they sometimes disappear in a few days, or hours, or even minutes. I have known a new arrival rise in the morning with crippled fingers, stiff knees, and chimes clashing in his ears, to appear at breakfast after a cold "shower" entirely free from the trouble. Apparently it is only when the symptoms linger for several days that real, or rather immediate, danger is to be apprehended. Of course, prompt remedial measures would be in any case the path of safety. But for the most part such measures are unknown; and, even when they are known, some unreasoning prejudice—or shall we say skepticism?—militates against their use. This may be illustrated by the following:

I knew a fine, healthy young Englishman at Panama who went out to a certain establishment situate in a locality having a bad repute for malaria and yellow fever. In my own observation his two immediate predecessors had succumbed to those diseases. A short time after his arrival, glandular and knuckle swellings appeared, and I warned him of their probable significance; but they disappeared in a few days, and he was heedless. Later on, more persistent and painful swellings occurred, when I again warned him of his danger, and even urged that he should consult a doctor, as he had probably contracted malaria. This he did not do; and within a week he was prostrated with fever that rapidly developed into "yellow jack," which was not epidemic at that time; and, although he had the best orthodox medical care, he succumbed. As the complement to this illustration: I have known and have heard of numerous other cases both of malaria and yellow fever that were treated in all stages with wonderful success by native doctors, often after the resident European practitioners had given them over as hopeless.

A qualified medical man who, after having spent fifteen years among Indian tribes in Mexico and South America, studying with trained mind their crude therapeutics and chemically developing the agents, returned to civilization, and, practically discarding the old materia medica, scored signal successes in the treatment of tropical diseases, when the best European medical skill seemed at fault. For it is important that it should be remembered that at the period of which I am writing the great Panama Canal works were in full operation, that the whole isthmus was overcrowded with thousands of Europeans, and that the Canal Company maintained a medical staff, along with a central hospital establishment which cost nearly one million sterling. The conditions of contrast, therefore, were all that could be desired, and render the results noted as nearly decisive as could be reasonably expected. But other experiences within my knowledge, or that have come to me thoroughly authenticated, go farther in the direction of furnishing corroborative evidence of the efficacy of local treatment in tropical diseases.

I have known, in Trinidad and the tropical mainland of America, other than Guiana and the Panama isthmus, time and again, of cases of yellow fever being cured after the medical men in charge had frankly given up the patients as beyond human aid, as much on account of physical collapse as from the direct ravages of the disease. Yellow fever, however, or the symptomatic manifestations so called, is by no means so common in the West Indies and along the Spanish Main as is generally supposed to be the case. There, malaria proper, or those other manifestations classed under that dread but little understood generic term, prevail in vary-

ing intensity and in different localities throughout the year; and it is to these diseases that the native or "bush" remedies, of which I am more particularly treating, apply. In Trinidad, St. Lucia, Dominica, the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and (more than all) Hayti, the claims made for these remedies in cases where "doctor's medicine" has failed, are matters of common report; they have frequently come under my own observation, and have had the attention of many of the best writers on the West Indies. The same may be said of the decoctions of the African *fetich*-man and the South African *peiman*. Why they have not, long ere this, been scientifically investigated and translated into the Pharmacopœia, it is no part of my task to even venture to suggest. But it is certain that any attempt to solve the great problem presented by these tropical diseases must, eventually, be developed along these lines if it is to be practically successful. That seems to be the path indicated by Nature herself, since the agents are the crude products of common experience and not the finished result of elaborate chemical experiment.

A valuable sign-post, however, may be found in an investigation of the origin of these remedies. Whatever may be said of those used by the aboriginal tribes of inter-tropical America, there can be no reason to doubt that the West Indian "bush" medicines, or rather the knowledge of them, originated in Africa, having been brought over by the negro slaves as part and parcel—the best or only good feature—of their remarkable systems of *obeah* and *myalism*. Slowly, but let us hope surely—although that is "another story"—the gross and degrading superstition, with all its horific paraphernalia and *diablerie*, is falling away from these systems, at present surviving actively only in Hayti, Jamaica, and Trinidad, and to a less extent in some of the smaller islands; whilst the beneficent part, that conversant with the use (as distinct from the abuse) of herbs, survives—destined, it may be, to partially revolutionize the theory and practice of tropical medicine.

That Nature revels in variety is a well established fact. It is proverbial that no two leaves in a forest exactly coincide any more than any two faces in a population. Yet it is equally true that Nature's consistency, amounting to uniformity, along certain well-defined lines, may be classed among those eternal verities that form the basis of all true scientific deduction. There is no occasion for surprise, therefore, when we find identical endemic diseases and similar vegetable growths furnishing specific antidotes or cures for them, bridging the wide Atlantic, and having their *locale* and habitat in Africa and America between the same parallels. Such is, in fact, the case; and it seems to be one of those merciful provisions of Providence that, somehow, are not so generally recognized by man as they ought to be. What is even less generally recognized, and which it is my purpose to here indicate, is that the aboriginal races of both continents along these zones have quite independently discovered, and practically applied, like remedies to like diseases.

Let us take as a concrete illustration of this, the native (African) West Indian and South American remedy for yellow fever, and which seems, so far, to be the best authenticated of the "bush" remedies. The remedy announced by Spence in his "Land of Bolivar" (1878) is identified as that used by the "Indian doctor" at Panama. Now, it is a most significant fact that this is precisely the same remedy—vervain (*Verbena officinalis*) and Guinea hen-weed (*Pentiveria alliacea*)—that is used for the same purpose, and with almost invariably the same satisfactory results, by the much discredited myal or "bush" doctors of Hayti and other West Indian Islands,

which fact I have been at pains to positively ascertain for the purposes of this article. The special significance of it is this: That whilst the heroine of Spence's "discovery," and the Panama specialist, beyond doubt obtained their prescription from the Indians of tropical America, the West Indians with equal certainty inherited their knowledge from their African ancestors.

Were it necessary to do so, instances of the efficacy of aboriginal therapeutics, in the treatment of almost all tropical diseases, might be multiplied, culled from the West Indies and the mainland from Mexico to Peru; only, so far as I am aware at least, the secrets of these remedies, always jealously guarded by their custodians, whether Afro-Caribbean *myal* doctor or Indian *peiman,* have in no case so happily come to light as chance has ordained in that of the yellow fever specific.* However, enough has been said, I hope, to indicate that in them we have a clue to the solution of the great problem that is well worth the following. It does indeed seem that the heart of the great tropical wilderness still holds many a precious secret of equal if not superior medicinal value to that which, in the long ago, "accident revealed to the fever-stricken Jesuit in dismal Peruvian wilds;" and if the inquiry now on foot can but secure them, we may venture to hope that ere long European science will be armed with the means provided by the Almighty Himself in the great laboratory of Nature for dissipating that awful shadow of death which bars the fair and fertile lands of the tropics to Europeans.

Meanwhile, according to *The Lancet,* a determined and organized attempt has been made to give the British medical man at home adequate opportunities of studying tropical diseases. At Netley and Haslar there are well-equipped establishments for instruction; there is a School of Tropical Medicine, founded under the auspices of the Colonial Office, at Albert Dock; instruction is also given in tropical medicine at King's College, London, and in Liverpool, where a floor in the Royal Southern Hotel has been set apart for tropical cases. At the annual dinner of this hospital in 1898 Mr. Alfred L. Jones, a Liverpool citizen and West African merchant, made an offer of £350 a year to start a school in Liverpool for the study of tropical disease. Donations from other sources were promised. Major Ronald Ross, head of the Malarial-Mosquito Mission to West Africa, is one of the special lecturers. This gives opportunity for studying cases of tropical diseases in Great Britain.

Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

*The medicine and therapeutics of primitive peoples is so closely interwoven with their real religion (or superstitions, if you like) that they are exceedingly chary about parting with the secrets appertaining thereto. They believe that the whites, in search of therapeutic information, are endeavoring to steal their religion or to secure evidence that will bring them within the clutches of the law or the church—and, of the two, in South and Central America, the latter has been the chief persecutor. In the English West Indies the practices of *obeah* are forbidden by law, but still carried on surreptitiously: and the same is true of *voudoo* rites in Louisiana.—Ed.]

DESIRE FIRST: DIET AFTERWARDS!

BY C. B. STOCKWELL, M. D.

Jack Spratt could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean.

This quotation from an old nursery ditty containing humor, rythm and rhyme, ought not to escape oblivion because of these characteristics alone.—Reason is there as well as rhyme. "Mother Goose," at times, in jingling verse accentuates and preserves a truth liable to be overlooked or forgotten.

The constitution of our Nation may assert that "all men are born. . .equal," but we well know that the equality is not in length of bone or weight of flesh, not in intellect, moral sensibilities or affections; not in tastes, and not in capabilities—each man is

[Read before the North Eastern District Medical Society at Flint, Mich., Feb., 1901.]

an integer, but that integer is made up of myriads of fractions.

Nature is infinite in variety, and man, as a part of Nature, is complex, and not to be run in one mould nor to be fashioned after one model. Chinese feet may be confined by rigid bands until they are alike misshapen and deformed; the foreheads of Flathead Indians may all be crowded back to an idiot's angle; but Nature cries out against such perversions. Individuality will not follow fixed lines nor will it run in the same groove. My belief is not necessarily your belief; that which affects me must of necessity affect you in a similar way, is not an expression of truth, and therefore not tenable.

In portions of the field of medicine opinions are still standing for truth. Arbitrary rules are still governing in dietetics and therapeutics. In the opening of this century more prominence is being given to observation and what it teaches. Observation with deductions must enter more fully into these fields. Because an article of diet is suitable for work in a test-tube or a retort, it does not follow that it is suitable for all digestive viscera; and because it may be suitable to a majority of viscera, is no evidence it is therefore suitable to the minority. Food can not be given in "job lots" and a "fit guaranteed" any more than ready-made garments in a clothing store. A stomach is not the center of a solar system: It is dependent upon the whims and caprices of brain, heart, liver, kidneys and other organs. Environment, atmospheric conditions, barbarism and civilization change the natural cravings and vary the calls for stomachic functions.

At the meeting of the Michigan State Medical Society at Mackinaw Island, in July, of last year, arbitrary statements regarding food and diet were made by one of the medical profession from Chicago who is regarded (at least in certain circles) as an "authority." One of the statements was, that the only proper way to prepare oatmeal was according to the Scotch (?) method,—a method that was described as follows:

Cook the oat-meal thoroughly. Set it aside for seven days till it sours, then eat with the addition of skim milk, or with milk with very little cream and with no sugar.*

Personally, the writer can say that for many years his morning meals have consisted almost exclusively of oat-meal cooked on the same day on which it was eaten, and well dressed with cream and sugar; no diet could have been attended with better digestion. An opinion is worthy of consideration, but a dictatorial declaration not founded upon observation and cumulative evidence, can be received only with caution. The position of the Irish woman regarding her husband is not the position to be taken at the present day regarding what a man eats and drinks.—In response to her request of the dealer in gentlemen's furnishings for a "cravit" for her "ould man," and his request as to what kind of a cravat he would like, she replied: "It is not what he would like, but what I would put on him,—it's a corpse he is."

The first essential of a food or a diet is, that it shalt be palatable, that there shall be that in one's surroundings to demand it, and that it likewise shall stimulate those secretions which will convert the same into tissue material and bodily heat. What may be palatable to one, may be most unpalatable to another; the portion of the globe in which one resides may decide this. Arctic cold and tropical heat demand different pabula. Abundance of cereals upon the plains, or abundance of marine life about an island, may establish diversity of tastes. Among the Esquimaux raw blubber is a delicacy: In certain parts of Siberia fish and reindeer meat, boiled or fried in train oil, is the usual meal,—fat is a great delicacy—raw, melted, fresh, or spoiled: In the tropics, however, rice and fruits are favorite articles of food, and garlic, pepper, ginger, and other strong spices are employed to give relish. These differences are the natural outgrowths of the marked climatic

*This will be news, indeed, to most Scotch people.—Ed.

variations. In Wilkes' U. S. Exploring Expedition, Volume IV., published some years ago, is to be found this statement regarding the Indian tribes of the West Coast of North America, and particularly of Oregon:

> They all prefer their meat putrid. . . . Parts of the salmon they bury under the ground for two or three months to putrify, and the more it is decayed the greater delicacy they consider it.

Native Australians are said to have used as articles of food, a species of grub found in decayed wood, rats, mice, lizards, snakes and several varieties of moths: Some Hawaiian Islanders, at one time, preferred eating fish in the raw state, giving as a reason, that the flavor was lost in cooking: It is a matter of record that the Chinese have no prejudice whatever regarding food; they can derive nutrition from dogs, rats, mice, monkeys, snakes, sea slugs, rotten eggs, putrid fish and unhatched ducks and chickens: In Dahomey meat and vegetables mixed with palm oil and pepper constitute a favorite diet: And among the Hottentots "the entrails of cattle are looked upon as most exquisite eating."

In the foregoing we have a food list which, in many particulars, would be nauseating in the extreme to advanced civilized communities. Milk, which we consider an ideal food, is regarded by the Chinese with repugnance.* It is not so much the article of food in itself which effects good digestion and assimilation, as it is the relish or craving which creates the demand for it. Ox-tail soup to most is a great delicacy, but a few hairs of the tail in the finest ox-tail soup ever made would metamorphose that relish in a twinkle. A traveler of fifty years ago on the western plains tells of fattening upon delicious cakes made by the Indians out of a fine meal which they possessed. Loss of flesh would have resulted if the attempt to eat them had been made after it was found this meal was made from pulverized, baked grass-hoppers.

Looking about now, in our own homes, a variety of tastes confront us: Pickles are relished by some but are poison to others. An Irish woman suffering from chronic nephritis, and supposed to be so far gone, that when called, nothing was suggested to me, but that I should make her "die easy," begged that she might have a "peekle." Considering her cravings, I said that she might have *one* pickle. "Oh it is not wan peekle I want, its lots of peekles." She got them and lived a year longer.

A patient with extensive tubercular ulceration of the bowels, and greatly distended abdomen, could find almost no food which her stomach could bear. Seeing roast pork on the table one day, she begged for it with tears, it was given in face of the protestations of her family. Two generous slices were given to her which were digested and assimilated better than anything she had taken for weeks. A brother physician* relates the case of a young lady, brought up in luxury, who while on her sick bed would be satisfied with nothing for two or three days but thin slices of raw salt-pork treated with lemon juice. Sauer kraut is the only thing that will appeal to certain pathological conditions, in certain cases where it is rarely used in health. Tea and coffee furnish good examples of effects produced that may be opposite: To some, their effects are soporific; to others, stimulating and exciting. The idiosyncracies following the use of medicines are well known and need not be enumerated here: Suffice it to mention that opium does not always produce sleep, but the opposite; that quinine may produce bulbous eruptions; that the coal-tar products may excite a violent dermatitis; that ipecac may produce asthmatic attacks if the stopper be removed from a bottle, where one who is susceptible may happen to be.

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*It is a notorious fact, well known to naval officers and sea-faring people, that when milk is supplied to "Foreign Devils," for their tea, that it invariably is derived from a human, and not bovine, source.—Ed.

*Doctor A. P. Knight, of Utica, Michigan.

In closing, I wish once more to emphasize, the, to me, important fact, that back of all diet, be it the best in the world, must be considered the tastes, natural cravings, cravings due to unbalanced conditions, appetites and longings, for that which will satisfy the inner workings of that wonderfully complex machine—a human being.

Port Huron, Michigan.

TRACHOMA; TREATMENT BY SALICYLIC ACID.

BY W. F. STRANGWAYS, M. D.

A clerk, aged twenty-one years, on June 20th, 1898, sought aid for long standing trachoma with moderate lymphoid infiltration and hypertrophy of papillæ.

I succeeded in overcoming the infiltration by squeezing but, apparently, no measures undertaken—and the orthodox methods of treatment were strictly followed—had any influence upon the enlarged papillæ; I tried silver nitrate, copper sulphate, zinc sulphate, mercury bi-chloride, *lapus divinus,* taurine, and electricity, but after six months faithful effort, the papillæ stood out like small warts with their ocular surfaces rendered concave owing to pressure on the eye-ball—neither in number or size had they decreased,—and I was greatly discouraged.

The hypertrophied condition of the epithelium suggested the use of salicylic acid, hence I determined to give this drug a trial. Alcohol and glycerin, however, were the only practical solvents that occurred to me, and as the latter seemed to irritate the eye, I selected the former, reducing its strength to seventy per cent, and adding sufficient salicylic acid to make a saturated solution.

After cocainizing the conjunctivæ, I applied the preparation which, despite the local anæsthetic, caused considerable smarting for a minute or two, and then a subjective feeling of stiffness in the lids.—Each lid was kept well everted until some little time had elapsed after subsidence of the smarting, and before allowing it to retract to normal, I flushed it with a solution of sodium bicarbonate. The following day the patient reported his eyes were feeling better, and he was anxious to have the application repeated.

Before two weeks had passed by I was convinced the remedy was beneficial; and ere six months elapsed he was cured and dismissed.

After noting the beneficial results of the salicylic acid treatment in the foregoing, I decided to try it in a second case, a bartender by profession, aged thirty-eight, who applied to me on October 12th, of the same year. He too had marked lymphoid infiltration with moderate hypertrophy of the papillæ.

I employed the roller forceps and mild astringents, which eradicated the follicular trouble but left the papillary hypertrophy in practically the same condition as at the beginning. Here, too, six weeks treatment with salicylic acid, in solution as before, resulted in complete cure.

In March last, I had a third case, aged fourteen, in which I advised the use of roller forceps for the lymphoid infiltration, to which, however, the patient objected. I, however, applied the salicylic acid, and he was given a mixture to use at home of ten grains each of tannic acid and sodium biborate in one drachm of glycerin and diluted with one ounce of camphorated water. This case also attained a successful termination, though treatment did not extend over two months time.

Aside from the foregoing I have treated nine other cases of trachoma by the salicylic acid mixture: All had hypertrophy of the papillæ, and four lymphoid infiltration. In three of the latter I employed the roller forceps; and in all I used some of the ordinary remedies, either before, or in conjunction with, the salicylic acid, yet the results evidenced that to the latter the beneficial effects were chiefly due, and that this drug is a valuable addition to our armentamarium for treating this condition. Time and experience alone will determine its ultimate drawbacks, as well as its virtues. The suc-

cessful use of a remedy in twelve cases does not necessarily prove very much, yet the results were so decided that I feel justified in calling the attention of the profession thereto.

It is possible the alcohol exerts the chief curative influence; and it is also possible that the acid dissolved in glycerin may prove more effective than the solution employed by me, but such in my opinion is not at all apparent, and it is difficult to prevent the glycerin solution from attacking the cornea.

I would caution all, however, who may desire to try the foregoing remedy, not to employ it unless they are possessed of considerable skill in making applications to eyelids for, if the solution is allowed to touch the cornea it is more than likely to set up a traumatic keratitis. Again, it is too painful a remedy to use without first anæsthetizing the conjunctiva; and the lid must be retained in the everted condition until all sensation of smarting has disappeared, and should subsequently be flushed with a neutralizing solution, preferably of sodium bicarbonate; the swab, too, should not be applied while retaining an excess of the solution lest the latter should run over and flood the cornea.

Applications may be made every day in some cases, and every second day in others.

Flint, Michigan.

A New Ailment.—

A lady, whose maid accompanied her to a vegetarian restaurant in London, was soon the recipient of a protest. "But, Mary," she argued, "the food is palatable —you cleared your plate—and it is certainly wholesome. Why do you object?"

"It ain't that bad to taste, ma'am," responded Mary, firmly, "but, I don't call it wholesome—no, marm, not when they fill a body's plate with tomato and cabbage and parsnips and potato all at once, and gravy or fishball things without any fish in 'em, and goose things without any goose in 'em, and croquette things made of mixed up greens. Sure, ma'am it gives me confusion of the stomach."—*Morning Post* (London.)

Correspondence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF A NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

(Continued.)

At Sea, October 14th.—Land has been in sight all day—that is as much as is visible through the clouds,—for the island of Hawaii, nearest to our track, is very high, the great volcano mountain, Mauna Loa, rearing its head 15,000 feet above the sea-level; it loomed high even when we first saw it, over ninety miles away. The island of Maui is now pretty near, and we expect to get to Honolulu, which is on the island of Oahu (nearly the furthest or most northwesterly of the chain) sometime to-morrow. It will be a great satisfaction, as thirty-two days, though a quick run, is quite long enough to be at sea continuously.

At Anchor, October 19th.—We are in Honolulu—"the Ismir of Polynesia," as the late Captain Henry A. Wise was wont to term it,—a thriving city of 4,000 residences and 23,000 souls (many of them Chinese) possessed of one of the most picturesque situations in the world. It lies spread about at the base of the beautiful Nuuana Valley upon a very gentle slope down to the very edge of the harbor. On either hand the shores are fringed with cocoa-nut palms, and all around, up hill and vale—save the burnt sides of Diamond Head and the Devil's Punch-Bowl, which form the entrance to the bay,—everything is covered with the deepest, most dense of verdure, actually as if it had been poured down from the heights above as a liquid flood of foliage, until there was not a spot on the leafy waves where another green branch could find a lurking place.

Running past the islands the scenery is very picturesque. Diamond Head is a matter of three miles from Honolulu, and the most satisfactory example of a crater that one can imagine. Fancy a conical mountain, rising isolated from the water's edge, about four-fifths of its hollow cone chopped off, and you have it.—All the volcanoes in these islands, those of Hawaii excepted, are now extinct; and the hills that form the interior, are curiously fluted or channeled down their bare, whitey- or red-brown sides, by old lava-streams.

Honolulu is a city of strangers, with shops, stores, and warehouses, handsome dwellings with verandahs and piazzas, plea-

santly shaded cottages with grass and flowers; and nice little straw huts in clusters by themselves for bachelors—all very cool to look at. The streets are level and fairly kept, but filled with dust, and natives wander about in bright-colored, loosely-fitting garments looking, for the most part, forlorn, diseased and miserable,—in marked contrast to the Chinese who generally appear fat, sleek, and prosperous. How many of the natives live is a mystery, as indolence is so much of a besetting sin as to have become, by popularity, almost a virtue; how or where they live no one seems to care, but I am informed they, at night, are sheltered in the most loathsome abodes of wretchedness and in the vilest dens of vice, in all save absolute want or destitution far below, in the moral scale, the worst hovels of iniquity in the great cities of the Old World or America.—It will be understood I am speaking of the native *ruck*,—the *flotsam* and *jetsam* of the city, so to speak.

Again, the wharves are ever crowded with miserable beings, natives predominating, with sprigs of coral, shells, calabashes and island ornaments in their hands, who look silently, wistfully and imploringly towards every passer-by, for importunities are rare, the people being too indolent by half for any exhibitions of vocal energy. Close by the quay is the market, where fat women, for a consideration, will swallow a full gallon of *poi-poi*, to show how the thing is done, and where native produce of all kinds, from fruits to sections of sugar cane, are sold at what seems, to the stranger, trifling prices, yet are fifty per cent higher than was the rule a dozen years since. Then, as a relief from the crowd of off-colored and diseased beings, there is the white reef seaward, vainly chafing and lashing the coral barrier; and the calm harbor, clustering with fine ships, some of the oleaginous order which includes sealers as well as whalers—the latter are comparatively rare of late years, since the sperm whale has been ruthlessly all but exterminated, yet the Pacific and Behring Sea fleets rendezvous here still,—fine men-of-war from various countries, the most conspicuous being three with the white ensign bearing the mingled crosses of St. George and St. Andrew which distinguishes the navy of Britain, though there are also one each with the French tri-color and the respective eagles of Germany and Russia, as well as one Japanese; then there are trim whale-boats darting hither and thither, and business-like steam launches from the warships, and more graceful than all, Koa-wood canoes, with light frameworks of sticks and out-riggers to bear them upright, dancing over the blue wavelets; and last of all, despite their necessity and the demands of commerce, the little sooty, puffing, tug-boats that appear wholly out of harmony with their surroundings, and in every way incongruous.

There are agreeable walks and rides in every direction diverging from the city. The most fashionable is up the Nuuana Valley, and the road is broad and straight, lined on either side by handsome residences and country-homes placed back from the causeway, only half visible through the rich and sombre foliage.

Half-an-hour's walk takes one, by an easy ascent, away from the heat and dust of the city. The atmosphere is purer and cooler; the blue sea, shipping, reef, groves, fields, and the city itself are lying in miniature at one's feet! Go on, up, up, for six or seven miles, and suddenly the trade wind sweeps with heavy gusts around a sharp turn of the craggy verdant peaks, and you find yourself on a lofty terrace, and gazing through a great balconied window, cut like an embrasure, and formed by piles of rocks at the sides and base, while below is a frightful precipice, and beyond a glorious undulating landscape breathing in verdure and beauty, dotted here and there by native hamlets, whose bleached white thatchings are glistening in the sun, with herds of cattle upon the hillsides, chequered by bright patches under cultivation; while further still, the island is girdled about by high waves, breaking upon the rock-bound coast with the full force of the trades. This is the *Pali* with its beautiful view—a beauty which is recalled only faintly by one of Claude Lorraine's or Poussin's landscapes, and to which the French adjective *riant* alone seems appropriate. It was at this point, then unprovided with the modern winding road cut out of the hill leading to the plain below, that the "great" Kamehameha exterminated the remnant of the Oahu warriors after driving them up the Nuuana Valley, and their bones are said to lie in the scrub at the foot of the cliff to this day; but I was not tempted to hunt for them among the *Hau* trees, that are something like a combination of exaggerated scrub-oak and cactus. It was certainly a bad trap to be caught in, for even in that time, though there was a *possible* way over

the *Pali*, it was not a road suitable to such an emergency, and it is said several thousand warriors were engaged. This was Kamehameha's greatest victory, and the one that established his sovereignty over all the islands of this group.

The road that now exists down the *Pali* is worth mentioning, for to negotiate it is no small performance. It is a broad, well-paved or flagged track, zigzagging down the side of an almost perpendicular cliff; in parts cut out from the face, and in parts built out over, so to speak, so that, looking up from below to the last turn, you see a long face of neatly laid wall, like a terrace. Here and there in the most ticklish places there is a low wall, but the bushes springing up everywhere mask the edges. Wagons have been taken over this road, and most people who are used to riding and who can trust their horses, keep to the saddle going down, but it would seem rather a risky experiment, the slope being about the steepest practicable. This road was built not very long after missionary times, and I suppose has undergone continued repairs and improvements, and as at present it is the only means of communication between the two districts of Oahu, is much traveled. The old, notable path (which never could have been practicable for a horse), is thought to have gone down the very narrow and deep ravine just to the left of the road, but I was not tempted to try it.

A few hundred yards down this road a little thread of water, evidently from some spring on the top of the cliffs, comes dripping down the black perpendicular face of the wall of the rock, and at a convenient height above the ground, a sort of basin has been scooped out of the stone, making a little niche, in shape and size like a drinking fountain. This furnishes very good and cool drinking-water, and there I sat down after my very hot and dusty walk. A number of natives passed or met me, in twos or threes, the men stout and good natured looking fellows—quite different from the diseased mortals that haunt the city,—and some of them cow-boys who wore iron spurs as big as those affected by South Americans.

October 21st.—It is customary for strangers, who do not care to tempt the accommodation of the Hawaiian Hotel, which is far from being either quiet or home-like, to hire a small tenement expressly appropriated for this purpose; and as many of them are pleasant little domiciles, kept tolerably clean, free from fleas and surrounded by adobe walls enclosing shubbery and a few trees, this mode of living is far from disagreeable. I have taken one of these cottages for a few days, getting my meals at the British Club, which are not only well served and appetizing but have the reputation of being the best in the city. I rise early and go for a bath on the coral flats or shoals of the reef, then take a gallop before breakfast—all of which ensure a good appetite and better digestion. When the trade begins to blow, and the streets are filled with dust, I seek the verandah of the Club, or recline within my "castle" enjoying the cooling gusts that come down the Nuuana, and regarding the natives grouped about. These are mostly of the opposite sex—poor, miserable, shameless objects with unhealthy complexions, who lounge all day in the glaring sun, or clustered two and three together, suck *poi-poi* (pronounce *po-ee—po-ee)* smoke pipes, and chat in their soft idiom low and laughingly; and I may here say, they possess little of the grace and soft witchery of the rustic maidens of these islands, for these are "city ladies," residents of Honolulu, where there is more population, and consequently more want and far more vice.

Before the sun sinks for the day, there is but little wind, and walking or riding may then be indulged in with comfort and pleasure. There is a circle of agreeable society too; not alone with foreign merchants and consuls, but with a higher order of diplomatic agents who, although severed from their homes by thousands of leagues of water, still surround themselves with all the elegancies and enjoyments of social existence which they have known in their native lands.

Saturday is the Saturnalia of the Kanakas —as all native Polynesians are denominated. They revel on horseback; the streets, roads and plains are filled with them. It is surprising where they all spring from for, although they are an ambulating population, without local attachments, and go in boat loads from island to island of the group, and no doubt are packed very closely in their hovels in and around Honolulu, yet it is still a matter of wonderment where they come from. Hundreds of both sexes throng the pathways, and those more fortunate, who can hire horses, are riding and racing, leaping and kicking up all the noise and dust possible. The women bestride their steeds like men, with petticoats tucked snugly around

them, and sometimes wearing for head-gear as many as three hats of different colors, one within the other, like a nest of pill-boxes. The younger portion of the aristocracy, or those allied to royalty, are not much better than the common every-day herd, and they ride with headlong speed, and are not remarkable for taking less than three-fourths of the highway, to the great peril and inconvenience of more soberly mounted passengers. One pleasant evening an artistocratic sprig rode rudely against an Anglo-Saxon demoiselle, and without pausing to apologize for his brutality continued on, only to be overtaken by the escort of the lady, an English naval lieutenant, and treated to a taste of riding whip, soundly and well laid on; whereupon his "nigger highness" betook himself to temporary obscurity.

Neither men or women sit the horse gracefully or firmly, and it is a matter of hourly occurrence to see them take an aërial toss from the saddle. A certain kind of equestrian intoxication—possibly caused by "fire-water"—appears to possess them, and they gallop and prance about as long as their steeds have a leg to stand on.

I learn our officers are to be presented to the king on the morning of the 25th, and that a court ball at which everyone of note is to appear, is slated for the evening. This probably means curtailment of my free life ashore, and the stiffness of full dress uniforms, ceremonials, and all the rest of it. The ball is to be given in honor of an ex-prince and princess of the Bourbons, Neapolitans I fancy, but certainly either Italian or Austrian, whose *nom de voyage* is Count and Countess Bordi. Both are young and good looking, and though *dechus* have still, I fancy, a considerable heritage—manifestly enough to permit of extensive travel else they would not be here in this out-of-the-way corner of the globe. Of course the whole Hawaiian world of fashion is expected to attend the ball, including such foreigners as are of consequence.

October 25th: Very much P. M.—To-day precisely at twelve, we sallied out into the dusty streets in special full dress—chapau'd, sworded, belted, and laced up to the chin. The weather was warm too. A few moments walk carried us to the palace, and a very fair sort of palace it was as far as my limited knowledge of such structures goes. It is a large square-built villa, spaciously piazzaed and windowed, surrounded by pretty plantations of shubbery and fruit-trees. At the gateway a guard of Kanaka infantry presented arms, when the royal standard was unfurled from the flag-staff and floated to the breeze. Passing up a broad gravelled alley, we ascended a flight of steps to the piazza, and were again saluted by a double line of officers who were supposed to be "black-rods" in waiting. Entering the palace we found ourselves in a wide hall traversing the center of the building, with *salons* to the right and left. The king and his guests and *suite* not having arrived we had leisure to inspect the reception room, which was a spacious apartment with Venetian windows on three sides, opening to the piazza, and two doors leading to the hall. It was handsomely carpeted, but the furniture consisted only of a few plain mahogany chairs, with another of state surmounted by a crown; a round table in the center supported a few ornaments, and books, including a richly bound copy of the Scriptures in the native tongue, presented by that estimable philanthropist, Elizabeth Fry. The walls were hung with portraits in oils of the family of Kamehameha I.—dingy chiefs and their consorts, smiling intensely, with round saucer eyes and thick lips,—and several of the crowned heads and notables of Europe.

Time was only allowed us to take a rapid glance around the *salon*, when the approach of His Majesty was announced, and we hurried back to the hall. From the opposite side of the terrace appeared the regal cortege, brilliant in embroidery, gold-lace, nodding plumes, and swords at their sides.

The reception was a very simple but formal affair. Forming in line, the Admiral leading, we re-entered the *salon* and approached the throne. King Kalukaua was standing with courtiers ranged on either side. The admiral "backed his topsails and let go an anchor on the royal port beam. We were then telegraphed by name—shot ahead—hove-to abreast His Majesty—exchanged signals—filled away, and took position by order of sailing on the starboard bow!"—This was the way our "first Luff" described it.

After the presentation, we all wrote our names (together with those of absentees) in a book under the auspices of the court chamberlain. This made us of the "court courtly," and it is understood that all, or some of us at least, are to be invited to all the court blow-outs.

King Kalakaua is a big fellow and in the United States would be taken for a negro

of not quite the blackest-black; and scandal says there is reason for this on the paternal side—but this makes not the slightest difference, for here, and generally I believe throughout the South Seas, rank comes entirely through the mother, apparently from a belief in the old adage of "A wise child," etc.; thus there is no difficulty about authentic descent. It is certain that Kalakaua, in feature, though perhaps not in color, has more of the negro than other undoubted natives I saw at the reception, yet his face, though heavy, is not brutal or unintelligent, but on the whole rather prepossessing, and his court manner is good and dignified, though, not more so than Salomons of Hayti.

All the officers that could be spared from duty again gathered at the Palace at 9 P. M. for the ball, the King, Queen and Royal Family, along with the ex-regal or princely visitors, being the hosts. The King stood at one end of the throne room—where dancing was subsequently inaugurated,—on a sort of dais, to receive; and the reception consisted practically in a "march past" with "marching salute," which was lucky for me, for just as I was going into the room a fellow brushed against me and almost unshipped one of my epaulets; as there was no possibility of stopping long enough to repair damages, I was obliged to make shift to keep it on somehow, which caused me to give, I fear, a very tame obeisance to the potentates.—Luckily, there was such a crowd that I was not specially conspicuous, and was soon across the hall in a window opening on the piazza, where I had myself set to rights again. There was an immense crowd, I do not know how many hundred people, all in full dress; and it was an interesting spectacle, after my own *fiasco,* to see the others parade, which was all done as quickly as possible, for the court chamberlain had his work well in hand; but even then, their Majesties and the Bourbons, must have been glad when able to cease the slight bobbing of heads which did duty as acknowledgment of the salutes. I have already mentioned the king: His consort is as big and quite as black, as himself, though about half a yard shorter, and may have been good looking once upon a time.

I despair of giving any idea in words, and on so short observation, of the real Hawaiian type, but it must be remembered that, in all these islands the chiefs are a much superior race to the common people. Perhaps not a tenth of those present were natives, but many native officers were about, some of them really big, fine-looking men, and very strongly and well built. The Bourbon princess was in evening toilet, mostly white, and wore many diamonds—necklace, hair ornaments, bracelets, etc.; she was fair, and good looking enough for a princess. Her husband, who wore eye-glasses, was of medium height and also of rather fine appearance.—Both looked as if they might possess brains. The contrast between the representatives of the highest European society, and the dusky, even wild-looking entertainers, was interesting, and not so unfavorable to the latter as one might imagine. I saw several positively fine looking women, even beautiful, of mixed blood. After the reception was over, the royal party departed and dancing began. I did not essay to join in this exercise, a full uniform on a warm evening being not especially favorable to saltatory exercise, and, in fact, having seen all I came for, I took an early leave, and am at this moment, back at my domicile, half devoured by mosquitoes in spite of tobacco, and, as I must confess, my present costume is extremely scanty and light.

The very democratic character of Hawaiian society was evidenced by the presence at this ball of nearly everybody—who is white at least—of respectable character. Thus the mistresses of several boarding houses were there, and seemed as well off for partners as anyone else. While I write the music from the palace grounds sounds very plain, and apparently the guests have got to singing as well.

Honolulu, November 10th.—There is a library here that I have joined, which contains many books about these islands, one of which I am reading—"History of the Hawaiian Islands," by James Jackson Jarves. It is really a fine work as regards early history, and is moreover very scarce, being out of print.

I am writing up my journal on the broad and shady veranda (one low story above the ground), of the British Club. One who has never visited this place can hardly form any idea of how completely buried in trees and shrubbery this city is, at least in the central part where there are residences; almost every house has its little grounds; even this Club, which is an unpretentious little building of wood, with a billiard room below and a little reading room above, has a yard (a hundred by one-hundred and twenty. feet)

in which are many date and other palms, while shrubs and flowers leave hardly any room for herbage. Turkeys, hens and little chickens, the steward's property, I suppose, and scores of other trifles remind one at every turn of the missionary Yankee element still so conspicuous here. Though the sun is hot, there is a fine breeze, and as the trees shade the balcony all day, it is comfortable enough. On the verandah are a dozen great cane arm-chairs, but nobody but myself ever seems to come here in the day-time, except, now and then, a stray English officer, so I am quite undisturbed and could go to sleep for two hours and no one the wiser. All around are little cottages, only the roofs visible through the trees of their little yards, and in one someone is strumming on a piano.

One or two little points in all this scene of Arcadian felicity are open to criticism. Aside from the fact the streets are unpaved and very dusty in the strong breeze, the back premises of the Hawaiian hotel are rather slovenly when you get to them,—ill-smelling both from the bad drainage and from the fact the gas is made (from gasoline) on the spot; also the big date palms and other fine trees are whitewashed about twenty feet up their scaly trunks, which does not add to their beauty. Note, *en passant,* one coming to the hotel, the rates of which are $2.00 per day, will perhaps do better, on account of the bad odor, to take rooms in the hotel itself, really two stories above the ground, than in the more romantic looking cottages with which the grounds are besprinkled—at least I should think so, though there is no sickness prevailing here.

I am told that all this beautiful shade of Honolulu is a matter of cultivation and irrigation, and that fifty or sixty years ago it was comparatively bare. One very common tree is a very large and handsome form of acacia, the same, I think, as the Algaroba which grows in Peru, and bears great pods which furnish food for both man and horse. Another tree that I recognize is the tamarind, the ripe fruit covering the ground in every direction; when bruised in water this fruit furnishes a refreshing acid drink, said to be sovereign in fevers.

Yesterday I drove out of town two or three miles to visit the settlement where are isolated those *suspected* of leprosy, and recent (proved) cases, prior to sending to Molokai, another small island of the group, and the leper colony proper. It was a forlorn looking place, having only been recently established and fenced in, and might have been on some salt marsh; but in a few years, as they are beginning to improve it, it may be as fine a place as any, for originally I suspect the city was little better.

December 8th.—The famous Captain Cook, whom we were taught to admire as children, turns out to have been rather a tough customer, and to have received no more than he deserved from the natives. One statement, the native account,—which is little known,—is that Cook himself at his first visit, as well as all the crew, freely accepted the offerings of women sent aboard under the impression that he was a god, and that he "plundered, abused and maltreated the natives" freely: In fact, so long as the apotheosis held good, he played the part of a genuine bully. The introduction of venereal disease, which has done more to depopulate the islands than anything else, certainly dates from his visit. It is also pretty clear that he concealed the fact he was previously acquainted with the existence and position (approximately) of this group in order to secure the credit of their discovery. Still, all this does not disprove the fact that he was an individual of ability, and upon the whole of average integrity; but comparing him with Vancouver, who was of the same period, and left a very different record here, it is apparent he was not above the average sea-faring man. As to old Kamehameha, the "First," he was quite a man both in intelligence and character, and a famous fighter and giant in strength, and so expert that he could (and did), whenever he landed on the island, receive a volley of three spears thrown in quick succession from a distance of thirty yards; he had to catch the first one in his hand and with it ward off the other two; if any one had struck him it would have been killed outright. He was rather merciful in disposition, and in time of famine he not only would not plunder his people, but himself raised food by tillage. He was always in favor of cultivating commerce with the whites, and did not allow them to be ill used, when he might have captured their vessels, and his word was considered reliable.—"The Lonely One," as he was termed, was quite the reverse of the ordinary run of natives, and altogether he might fairly be termed as great a man as Toussaint L'Ouverture among the negroes. One curious anecdote of Cook's first visit: Iron had

been long known to the natives, though non-existant to the islands, and in consequence was very scarce and valuable. Of course the quantity around Cook's ships was a chief attraction. One of the chieftains, a professional robber, made a pun, which is perfectly translatable into English with a slight change of word, *hac* in Hawaiian signifying both iron or to rob or pilfer: "There is much *steel* there, *stealing* is my business, I will *steal* it," was not bad for a savage. However, he got shot in the attempt, which did not make the natives angry, since they recognized the justice of the thing according to their own ideas. It was only a short time after Kamehameha's death that the new king, acting under the advice of the queen Kauhumanu, and what is more extraordinary, of the High Priest, renounced their religion, so that there was really no religion here when the first missionaries arrived. I have read a number of books giving opposite views, but it seems clear that to the missionaries is due all the good ever done here, and none of the evil. They saved the nationality of the people, their language, and did all possible to prevent their extermination; on several occasions prevented the conquest and annexation by foreign powers. In a theological way the English Church is now perhaps at the top, having in 1862 sent out a real Bishop and solemnly taken them in; and now the royal family and most of the fashionable party belong to it. This "roiled" the Dissenters, who regarded it as poaching on their preserves; even the Catholics, who had gotten a foothold long before, but had not captured the court, did not stir them up so much. One delicious *morceau* of Hopkins' book is where he in perfect gravity raises some doubt as to the propriety of Dissenters doing any business whatever in the line of converting the heathen, since they are not regularly commissioned. However, he thinks on the whole they might, as the "sure-enough" ones had not come along yet, but evidently they should be shoved off when the latter got ready to take possession. This was very amusing.

The great Kamehameha was great in every sense, and in fact all these Hawaiians of the chief class were and still are fine big men. I am getting quite "up" in Hawaiian history, which is not very extensive, and can recommend Jarves as perhaps the best. Ka-meha-meha, as already remarked, means "The Lonely One," "*Ka*" being the article.—All Hawaiian names have some such significance. The great Kamehameha was the beginning and the end of the only independent Hawaiian history, and the first king of the whole group. In 1779 he was present at Captain Cook's death, and was even then quite an independent chief under the King of Hawaii, the largest of the islands. A giant in size and strength, he was a great warrior, as all the Hawaiians were. From the peculiarly loose way of reckoning relationships according to our ideas—all nobility and rights being derived through the mother and not through the father,—Kamehameha seemed to have had to fight his reputed father and half brothers, so that at first, his exact degree of kinship is rather confusing to the reader. I do not know whether this would be called a sort of recognition of woman's rights, but if so it was the only one, though a chief was a chief whether male or female. Kamehameha I. died in 1819, having conquered the whole group and established some commercial relations with the whites. He was always a pagan.

The successor of Kamehameha I., Liholiho (Kamehameha II.) went to England and died there in 1824, and the government was really conducted by an obese lady given to most primitive costumes (Kahumanhu) —(if that is the way to spell it, and I write from recollection) whose portrait, as well as that of her husband, (Kamehameha I.) hangs in the palace, as before remarked. It appears that ladies of this period were valued in proportion to their stoutness, and the fashion still obtains. She was the favorite of three or four wives and seems to have had a good deal of understanding. The second Kamehameha (and so I think were all who succeeded to the throne), was a hard drinker.

Queen Emma was the grand-daughter of one Young, an English sailor, who was saved by Kamehameha I. from some massacre, and taken into favor; she must have had a good deal of white blood in her. The present king, Kalakaua—the old Kamehameha blood having run out—is said to be half negro, and at first sight one accepts this as fact; yet it is stated that the woolly, or at least crispy hair is common among the natives, and if so he may be pure Hawaiian. It must be understood that according to the customs of the country it would make no sort of difference legally or otherwise. On comparing him with many other natives I can see no great difference in appearance.

There is no doubt that these islands had

been visited by the Spaniards in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but they kept the fact dark, there being no gold or metals to attract them; and the languages of all the groups through Polynesia are enough alike to point to common origin, perhaps Malaysan. Queen Emma was the wife of Kamehameha IV., and after the death of Lunalilo she succeeded Kamehameha V. When Kalakaua was elected king in 1874, there was a great riot in Honolulu, and men had to be landed from both American and English ships, and it is the fear of some *emeute* or outbreak now, at the approaching election, that makes it necessary to keep a ship always here. A revolution was started a few months ago by one Wilcox, a half-breed white, and several people were killed. The leader was tried for treason, but the Hawaiian jury refused to convict, partly, it is said, because the king himself was privy to the conspiracy, if not a prime factor therein, the real object being to get rid of his ministry and secure one more to his taste; at present he has no political power, I believe.

Kalakaua is a big, stout, hard-drinking man, but of a good deal of ability and fairly educated. Though he makes himself common enough, being ready to drink and gamble with *le premier venu*, his manners are grand and dignified in public. I do not yet understand enough about Hawaiian politics to have any opinion of the merits of the present squabble, but here are the meaning of some of the names attached to individuals who appear in the political foreground: Keopuolani—the "gathering of the clouds of the heavens"; Kanikeaouli—"hanging in the blue sky"; Kaahumanu—the "feather mantle"; Kapiolani—"the captive of heaven"; Kalakaua—"the day of battle."

(Continued.)

A VERY PROPER QUERY.

Editor DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL:

I have carefully read the initial copy of the DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL and find it nearly as you claim under the headings of "Salutatory" and "Announcement." However, I also find two patent-medicines—"Eulixine," made by a New York firm, and "Albasulphidi,"—very prominently advertised, despite the statement (page 21) that you "have never endeavored to foist patents or other non-legitimate supplies upon the medical profession." Do you not think, in order to adhere strictly to the pledges made in your "Announcement," an explanation of the appearance of these two patent-medicine advertisements is in order?

We have too many cheap medical journals,—really monthly almanacs in character,—whose editors make, apparently, a special study of recommending quack or patent-medicine compounds, with whose advertisements their journals are well filled.

I feel satisfied that these advertisements are not (by any well wisher of our profession) regarded as ornaments, but rather as disgraceful and dishonorable in *any* medical journal—especially if the dignity and honor of the profession are to be considered as worth preserving.

The thirty-two pages of reading matter in your Journal are without any faults,—purely medical or surgical;—They are perfectly clean and will satisfy every medical man.—I, therefore, wish you every success and will assist your timely and worthy enterprise.

JAMES S. SPRAGUE, M. D.

Sterling, Ontario, May 16th, 1901.

[Inasmuch as neither of the preparations mentioned are *secret*, either as to composition or mode of manufacture, the objection is manifestly erroneous and not well founded. The formulas in both instances have been repeatedly published, and even the mode of manufacture described. The titles have been adopted, simply to get rid of a cumbrous descriptive nomenclature.—Ed.]

Pneumonia.—

The death rate from this disease has remained unaltered for fifty years: The influenza bacillus thwarts our best efforts and carries on a guerilla warfare with the gay elusiveness of a De Wit. Nor can we cure a common cold.—SIR R. DOUGLAS-POWELL, (*The Lancet*, London.)

Phyllorubin (Leaf-Red.)—

This is a new derivative of chlorophyll which dissolves with a red hue in neutral solvents, but turns green in the presence of either acids or alkalies.—*Marchlewski.*

The Limits of Man's Ability.—

It is only now and then that a man learns something, but he forgets the whole day long.—*Exchange.*

DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL
A CONCISE MONTHLY
EPITOME OF PRACTICE AND THERAPEUTICS.

DR. G. ARCHIE STOCKWELL, Editor.

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DETROIT, MICH., JULY. 1901.

Editorial.

AN APOLOGY.

We herewith tender our regrets and most sincere apologies, both to our readers and to an estimable contributor, for an error that appeared in the last (June) issue of this Journal.

The interesting and valuable paper on Ectopic Pregnancy, from the pen of Doctor H. W. Longyear, was illustrated by five cuts and the descriptive matter in connection with Figures 4 and 5 transposed—that of the former was made to do duty with the latter, and *vice versa*.

When the proofs came into the editorial office, the mistake was made apparent, and the necessary corrections indicated; but through some *contretemps*—gross carelessness, rather—the corrections were overlooked, and no revise furnished, and the entire edition run off, perpetrating the error.

Words are inadequate to express our chagrin. We can only offer the assurance that the like will not again occur.

PSEUDO SCIENCE AND DISEASE PROPHYLAXIS.

An item is going the rounds of the lay press to the effect that "a chemist at the Department of Agriculture in Washington has made close study of the relationship between typhoid fever (and other germ diseases) and the consumption of raw vegetables." The conclusion announced is, that the prevalence of such maladies, at certain seasons of the year, "may often be traced to eating vegetables that were grown in or near the centers of population on land fertilized by sewage and other city refuse." This, to the "chemist" in question, seems a danger of sufficient importance to "warrant the sterilization of all such fertilizers by oil of vitriol, or of the vegetables themselves with tartaric acid." The public is further informed that a "three per cent. solution" of the latter acid will "kill any disease germ" and that, "even if a little should remain after rinsing, it is neither unpleasant to the taste or dangerous to the public health."

It is somewhat surprising, to say the least, that any chemist of sufficient ability to be connected with the Department of Agriculture—except perhaps for political reasons,—should thus manifest utter ignorance of the values of antiseptics. While oil of vitriol is sufficiently active, its application to certain fertilizers would certainly deprive them of their value; and again, the application of tartaric acid, which stands very low in the antiseptic scale, would in the majority of instances serve no practical purpose—and a "three per cent. solution," far from proving inimical to the ordinary bacterium, in many instances will favor, rather, the propagation and development of certain germs.

To parody an old saw we might say "Put not your faith in chemists!" Nevertheless, the foregoing, to the mind of the average laymen, embodies sufficient plausibility (along with a glimmering of sense) to carry conviction; but the average individual, including the "chemist," cannot be expected to know that some acids, those

of vegetable origin especially, are not germicides.

No matter how much truth or falsity there may be in this statement as regards "typhoid fever and other diseases," it is, to say the least, suggestive. It evidences the tendency on the part of those alien to the exact sciences, to invade the territory of pathology with which they are wholly unfamiliar; likewise the proneness of the laity to accept decisions regarding prophylaxis and therapeutics, from any one arrogating to himself a scientific title, regardless of evidence of special education or training. The magical name of *chemist,* in the vast majority of instances, is deemed ample to cover any deficiencies, more particularly since it is pretty well known that the theories of Pasteur (who was nothing but a chemist pure and simple) were for the most part blindly accepted by a considerable portion of the medical profession, and that too in the face of the fact the French *savant* was devoid of the special training essential to a correct understanding of pathological problems; at the same time the masses are still not aware of the number and volume of Pasteur's shortcomings, nor that with his death, hydrophobia has practically died out in Paris.

This same precise cause is responsible for the many attempts on the part of non-medical men to enter pathologic and therapeutic fields without even discovering the A-B-C-principles of these branches. There is a vast gulf separating pseudo-science fostered and upheld by *bombast,* and true science as established upon the pedestal of thorough and special education.

SUICIDE AMONG ANIMALS.

At regular cycles this query comes up for discussion in both the scientific and lay press, and despite the decisions rendered, hydra-like, rears its head and asserts itself anew on the slightest provocation.

The majority of evidence, negative and affirmative (especially the former), appears to largely emanate from newspaper writers who manifest no familiarity with comparative zoölogy or neurology, or from that ilk that arrogates to itself the title "scientific" but which really demands this word should be prefixed by the term *pseudo:* It is also notable that in both classes the conclusion is arrived at by means of a theological bias that demands acceptance of the theory that no material changes in the human and animal races have accrued through lapse of time, and that all things exist exactly as when "originally created"; likewise, that man being in the "image of his maker" he is "too good to live and too good to die."

A decade since the question of suicide and its relative existence and practice among our "poorer relations" was very thoroughly entered upon by the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and the concensus of opinion expressed was decidedly affirmative: Indeed, how any other decision could be arrived at by a body that draws more than one-half its membership from those supposedly familiar with the workings of the laws of life as upheld by modern physiological teaching—to say nothing of evolution,—is beyond the ken of any reasonable mind. Comparative anatomy and physiology teach that man is but a higher type of animal, and, perhaps, by no means the highest obtaining to our globe, except as manifested through his own egoism and conceit; and that his mental and nerve development, when judged by the standard of relative bulk, places him decidedly at disadvantage when compared with some forms of life, notably the insect tribes, beside whom even his physical prowess likewise palls.

Since all forms of animality are endowed, in greater or less degree, with the same at-

tributes and much the same habits that obtain to ourselves, it is just to suppose they are animated and governed by like sensations, causes and reasons.—Affection, deceit, hatred, grief, gratitude, murder and robbery are common to all, and tend to precisely the same results, even *felo de se.*

What leads certain insects and reptiles in captivity or in danger, when hope has been exhausted, to encompass their own destruction? If this is not suicide, what is it? Why does the *Crotalus* when surrounded by a ring of fire seek to escape the tortures entailed by the latter by sinking its poison fangs into its own flesh if it is not through the same desire that obtains to the human race, under parallel conditions, and that lead to the employment of anæsthetics and narcotics. Certainly it is not beyond the bounds of reason to presume that animality, endowed with like and oftentimes more sensitive nerve organization than ourselves, should in equal degree seek to mitigate the sufferings entailed by the inevitable.

Many authentic cases of suicide in dogs, monkeys, birds, horses, *et al* have been gathered,—cases that admit of not even the shadow of doubt. Some years since the editor of this Journal collated a number of such, which were published in *Chamber's Journal,* Edinburgh, *"The Field,"* of London, and *"Forest Stream,"* of New York. In 1877 he witnessed the suicide of a Yorkshire terrier under circumstances that were most convincing, the immediate cause being jealousy of a newly arrived baby in the family; and a few weeks later a St. Bernard, that was greatly attached to the terrier, deliberately suicided in the *same precise* way, apparently led thereto by grief for the loss of his little friend.

* * * * *

An amusing episode occurred at the session of the Medical Legal Society before mentioned: Doctor Newton, who upheld the possibilities if *felo de se* in the animal kingdom, as differentiated from the human race, cited the case of a creature:

Peculiar to Northern Europe, which resembles in some respects the beaver and the otter, and that has been observed every nineteen years to go to the water's edge, and there separate into two groups, one of which deliberately committed suicide by plunging into the flood.

There is no doubt but Doctor Newton referred to the lemming, which, however, has no nearer relationship to the beaver and otter than the common rat, to which latter it is, in fact, closely allied. The suicide of droves of lemmings at the conclusion of definite cycles, despite the frequency with which such obtain in popular school-books and works of natural history, has no better foundation than the writings of Olaus Magnus and Pontoppidian, both of whom were more remarkable (despite the ecclesiastical preferment of the former) for ignorance and mendacity than for scientific knowledge and accuracy of observation. Only recently, comparatively, the well known naturalist, Brehm, spent three years in Norway and Lapland studying the ways of lemmings and unravelling the mystery supposed to surround these rodents; and despite all efforts, not even the proverbially "oldest inhabitant" had ever heard of such extraordinary migrations and suicides as have been attributed to this little creature—a form of life which, by the way, is *not* peculiar to the Eastern Hemisphere since it likewise obtains to the "Barren Grounds" of North America, and is not even unknown to Greenland.

OIL OF CADE.

This preparation, which has been highly esteemed in the past, seems to have gone entirely out of market. There is no longer any such thing as true *oleum juniperi ligni seu empyreumaticum,* which is a tarry product obtained by dry distillation of the wood of *Juniperus oxycedrus.*

The oil of cade at present in market is simply a distillation (terebinthinate) product derived from chips and twigs of one of the

American junipers, usually the so-called "white" cedar *(Juniperus communis)* sometimes mixed with a little oil of juniper berries.

The true oil is manufactured only at Aix-la-Chapelle, consequently a certified, imported product is demanded when this drug is to be used. This is at once a stimulant and detergent, when applied externally; given internally it is stimulant, diuretic and anthelmintic. It is rarely prescribed except as an external application in chronic skin diseases, and for this purpose, abroad, a soap is manufactured from the oil that is very effective, especially in chronic eczema, lepra, etc.

Doctor McCall Anderson recommends that oil of cade (as well as all other tarry applications) should not be used in eczema until the declining stage has been reached—when the itching and infiltration have moderated. It should be firmly rubbed over the eruption thrice daily by means of a piece of flannel and allowed to dry on; then washed off with soft-, or petroleum soap: The following is an excellent combination: Oil of cade, soft soap, rectified spirit, of each one ounce; oil of lavender ninety minims.—A little to be well rubbed into the eruption night and morning, and washed off before re-application.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Nursing Sore Mouth (Stomatitis Materni).—

Sodium biborate	60 grains
Tincture benzoin	30 minims
Distilled water	180 minims
Sugar syrup	6 drachms

Apply five or six times daily. Or,—

Salicylic acid	30 grains
Alcohol	180 minims
Glycerin	6 drachms

If the case is grave, use internally:

Chlorate of potash ...	15 grains
Syrup of raspberry ..	150 minims
Water	3 ounces

A teaspoonful every second hour.

—*Journal des Praticiens.*

Superior to the foregoing is the internal administration of iodide of potassium or sodium, carried to saturation. One of the best diagnostic points is nasal hæmorrhage, always present in greater or less degree, and which leaves no stain upon the handkerchief. For topical application the following has been found most satisfactory:

Sodium biborate	2 parts
Powdered myrrh	2 parts
Burnt alum	1 part
Sugar	4 parts
Potassium chlorate	1 part

A little to be taken in the mouth at frequent intervals and allowed to slowly dissolve.

The Doyen of Lady Doctors.—

The honor of being the first woman, not only to attend medical lectures, but to graduate after a complete medical curriculum, belongs to Doctor Elizabeth Blackwell, who is now in her eighty-first year. To the efforts of this lady may be largely ascribed the measures taken to admit her sex to the advantages of medical education, not alone in the United States, but abroad.

Doctor Blackwell, though retired, is said to be as young in appearance, as bright mentally and as strong physically, as most women twenty years younger. Even now she is deemed "brilliantly intellectual," and gives promise of surviving for many years. Her forenoons are strictly taken up with literary labors, but the latter part of the day is devoted to social duties—visiting or receiving her friends.

Eccentric Bequest.—

A few years since the French Academy of Sciences received a legacy from a lady who held the belief (with a great many others), that the Universe contains other worlds than ours that are populated with beings like ourselves. This bequest embodies the handsome sum of $20,000, which is to be awarded to the first person who succeeds in establishing communication with one of our neighbors in space.—For some

unexplained reason the planet Mars is excepted.

After considerable hesitation the Academy has decided to accept this conditional gift. And as the discovery of a means of communication is expected to be long delayed—unless, indeed, Marconi with his wireless system of telegraphy, or Tesla with his oscilatory currents of electricity, quickly solve the problem,—the interest on the money is to be devoted, every five years, to some work which will help the progress of Astronomy; so that after all, the eccentric bequest may be productive of some good.

Black Eye for Michigan's University.—

According to Doctor Gardner T. Swartz of Providence (*Bulletin American Academy of Medicine,* April, 1901, page 289) all graduates of the Ann Arbor school are excluded from examination, let alone registration, by the Rhode Island State Board. The *raison d' être* is claimed to be, the lack of clinical advantages presented by this institution.

New Use For Guaiacol.—

A French writer declares most cases of varicocele, varix hydrocele, and pleuritic effusion, may be cured by local application of guaiacol. The affected part is bandaged with a solution of the drug, more or less concentrated according to tolerance, and covered with rubber tissue, the whole being overlaid by wadding.

Homœopathy.—

With the frankness characteristic of the man, Doctor F. W. Parkham, retiring President of the Louisiana State Medical Society, made the following pertinent observation regarding one wing of the medical fraternity:

"Give her the benediction as she goes, and thanks for her assistance in the battle against poly-pharmacy which is still being waged by the adherents of scientific medicine. Homœopathy has served its purpose; it has enabled us to observe the natural history of disease!"

A Curious Mummy.—

A most interesting addition has recently been made to the collection of mummies which form such an attractive (as well as wierd) feature of the Egyptian Galleries of the British Museum. This is the body of a man (with a lock of fair hair still remaining on the scalp) curled up in an oval pit, which latter is an exact reproduction of the mortuary receptacle in which the specimen was found. By experts this is believed to be the oldest mummy known, as it was taken from a neolithic grave where it was surrounded by flints and pottery.

The hands and feet of this old dweller on the banks of the Nile are small, and the intellectual characteristics presented by the head warrant the assumption that this individual is representative of a superior race.

The body is supposed to be that of an aborigine of Egypt. The Nile delta and contiguous country, it appears, was conquered by Asiatic invaders somewhere about 8,000 B. C. The natives subsequently intermingled with their conquerers, and thus the foundation was laid of the race known as the Egyptians.

Renal Colic.—

In the *Hahnemanian Advocate* Doctor Mills claims to have relieved five cases of renal colic by the administration of calcarea carbonate.

Nitroglycerin.—

It is claimed that toleration to an almost marvelous degree may be attained by the persistent use of this drug.

Items and News.

Benzine Explosions.

Of late several cases of explosion with serious consequences have been reported in this country and in Europe from the employment of benzine or gasoline, as a cleansing agent. The practice is gaining ground of using gasoline for cleansing silk garments, as well as the hair and scalp. It is a well-established fact that friction, especially of the hair, wool and silk, is apt to engender a spark in petroleum-ether, while in a closed room the vapors also may creep along the floor to a stove or lamp in the same or an adjoining apartment, and then communicate the flame backward to their source, in each case causing enflammation and, in a closed room, explosion. People cannot too frequently and urgently be warned against the dangers of benzine, and especially that such operations must be performed in the open air only and then with the smallest amounts possible.—*Western Druggist.*

Chinese Drugs.—

The employés in the office of the appraiser of customs were busy examining a shipment of Chinese medicines, and the place smelled like a fertilizer factory. There were the usual number of dried snakes, the looks of which would be certain to kill or cure any intelligent patient. There were also a number of plump lizards, spitted on rods and expanded with slips of bamboo till they resembled tennis *raquetts;* a lot of "seahorses," a long, slender fish, with a head like a horse and a prehensile tail; bundles of centipedes flattened out and pasted on sticks; cans full of preserved polliwogs and angleworms; and many other curious panaceas, each of which smelled worse than the other. There were pills as large as prunes, handsomely decorated; roots and "yarbs" of many kinds, which would paralyze a Quaker doctor; and boxes and bottles of unknown mixtures which would paralyze anybody. The forty separate and distinct smells of the town of Cologne are nothing as compared to the odors arising from about $100.00 worth of Chinese medicine, which made some of the men handling the stuff sick. Foul smell seems to be a requisite in most medicines, and if the beneficial effects of any one are proportionate to its odor, the remedies of the Chinese should be the best in the world." —*Portland Oregonian.*

Cardiac and Respiratory Failure, Electricity in.—

Direct electrization of the pneumogastric calls into activity the physiological function of these nerves.—In the one condition, the heart's action is depressed, in the other, respiration is accelerated and strengthened:

Per-cutaneous applications in therapeutic doses, especially with the Faradic current, altogether fail to affect the pneumogastric appreciably, while the same method readily affects the respiration through the phrenic nerve. In respiratory failure, therefore, whether due to opium, aconite, or in apparent death from drowning, electrization is a powerful antidote.

In heart failure, especially from chloroform narcosis, the Faradic current is likewise a legitimate method of recusitation, by keeping up the respiration without depressing the circulation.—Rockwell *(Medical Record.)*

Depths of the Ocean.—

By slow degrees we are getting to know the contour of the sea-bottom almost as well as that of the surface of the land, but it cannot be said that we have found the deepest water of the earth. Depths of 15,000 to 27,360 feet have been reached in the north Atlantic from time to time, and one of 27,930 feet was discovered in the north Pacific off the eastern coast of Japan, where there is a remarkable gulf or depression. All these measurements are, however, outstripped by one taken south of the Friendly Isles, in the south Pacific, by H. M. S. *Penguin.* A depth of 29,400 feet had been marked when the sounding wire gave out before the lead had reached the bottom.—*Public Opinion.*

Ancient Silver Amalgam.—

The oldest known silver amalgam is found at Sala, Sweden. Two distinct varieties have been analyzed, corresponding to the formulas Ag^2Hg^3 and Ag^5Hg^8. The gold amalgams of Columbia and California correspond to the formula Au^2Hg^3.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Castor Oil, Odorless.—

It is said this drug can be rendered practically inodorous by washing with hot water and allowing the mixture to stand sufficiently long for the oil and water to separate completely.—*Medical Age.*

Drug Stores in Germany.—

Recent statistics show that there are now 5,459 "Apotheken" in the whole of Germany, an increase of sixty-eight over previous years. Prussia naturally stands first with 3,118; Bavaria comes next with 681; then Saxony with 297, Wurtemburg 278, Alsace-Loraine 239, Baden 210, and Hessen 122, while there are about 100 in the minor provinces. The smallest number are to be found in Schomburg-Lippe with five, and Reuss with four. In the city of Berlin there are 162, two more than last year.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Bacteria, Resistance of, to Cold.—

Ravenel has experimented with anthrax spores, diphtheria cultures, typhoid fever cultures, and *Bacillus prodigiosus,* to test their virulence in extreme degrees of cold. He immersed these germs in liquid air at a temperature of *minus* 312 degrees Fahr., for a period varying from one minute to one hour, and in the case of some, to several hours, yet in no case were the germs destroyed, nor could any inhibition even be detected.—*Red Cross Notes.*

Distinctions Without Difference.—

Yes, John, "celialgia" is very learned, but "bellyache" will be better understood; as regards "cerevisia" you had better ask for "beer" if you are especially thirsty.—*Homœopathic Recorder.*

Throat Examination.—

Patients who gag under the touch of even a wire tongue-depressor, may be made to open their throats by looking at them, themselves, in a hand-glass, when the physician can simultaneously obtain an unobstructed view.—*Exchange.*

Hints for Nurses.—

One of the frequent objections made by patients to nurses is that they have bad breaths. If they cannot keep their breaths sweet, let them be reminded not to breathe on the patient. This is the least that they can do to make amends for a foul breath.—*Southern Clinic.*

An Obstetric Hint.—

By not "rupturing the membranes as soon as dilatation is complete" (as the books say), the water in the sac makes an efficient opening-wedge shortening the second stage of labor.—*Exchange.*

Book Reviews.

The Curious Case of General Delaney Smythe. By Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Gardner, M. D. Cloth, 16 mo., pp. 204. Price, $1.00. The Abbey Press, New York.

A most interesting work, the plot being based upon certain psychic phenomena including clairvoyance, upon which everything turns. Probably no practitioner of medicine possessed of large experience has not, at one time or another, encountered cases of double consciousness, of thought transference, or clairvoyance, and been puzzled thereby—all of which await definite pathological elucidation. That these conditions exist is not to be gainsaid. The writer has frequently observed these phenomena in persons who made not the least pretension to ocultism, spiritualism, or allied manifestations, invaribly, however, when suffering from disordered nervous or mental conditions. Usually brain anæmia has been present, and with the lapse of this condition the occult faculty disappeared. Grief appears to be a profound factor in many instances.

Those at all interested in the study of such phenomena should not fail to peruse Doctor Gardner's book, despite the fact it is a work of fiction but one, nevertheless, founded on facts.

There is not a dull line from beginning to finish. It would spoil the pleasure of the reader to anticipate the plot and its *motif* by giving the volume a comprehensive and explanatory review.

The Mechanics of Surgery. By Charles Truax. Cloth, 8 vo., pp. 1,024. Price, $3.00. Truax, Greene & Co., Chicago.

This monumental volume does not presume to offer advice as to when or how surgical operations are to be performed, and all ætiological and pathological discussions are avoided, as well as views on prognosis and known mechanical thereapeutics. The aim is, solely, to illustrate and describe such mechanical appliances as modern research and experience have proved to be most valuable or suitable to the purposes for which they are designed. At the same time the volume is very far from being a mere catalogue, as it comprises detailed descriptions, illustrations, and lists of instruments, appliances, furniture, etc., necessary to modern surgery and the surgical art. The volume is a valuable one, and practically an indispensable necessity to every surgeon's library.

Therapeutic Brevities.

Hæmorrhoids.—Wash out the rectum with a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid or a one per cent. of creolin. Then, after drying the hæmorrhoids with absorbent cotton, apply two or three times daily a suppository, each to contain: Chrysarobin, 3-10 grain; extract belladonna, 1-7 grain; cacao butter and glycerin q. s. to make 30 grains.

If there is troublesome bleeding, tannin may likewise be employed. The most severe cases may be thoroughly cured after employing this remedy for three or four days; the pain and bleeding will disappear and the piles shrivel up. Twenty-two cases have been thus successfully treated.—KOSSOBUDSKJI.

Ethyl Chloride Narcosis.—A certain degree of concentration is necessary, and whatever mask be employed, it must be impervious to air. Equally reliable with a mask is a tin or vulcanite funnel bent to conform to the face, with a notch to correspond to the bridge of the nose. Into the neck of the funnel a piece of gauze is inserted, and a window may be cut into the wall to act as an outlet; the drug may be sprayed upon cotton placed in the receptical.

An improvement is to spray the drug intermittently, with short remissions, as by this procedure the frosted breath will not accumulate in the apparatus in quantities sufficient to interfere with inhalation.

The breathing is perfectly natural, though in the narcotic stage it becomes somewhat stertorous; at times the usual attention has to be given to the falling back of the tongue. The pulse becomes somewhat accelerated and remains so throughout, but no falling in pressure is appreciable. Ethyl chloride narcosis has been kept up for forty minutes; in one instance, in a child of fifteen months, fifty minutes. The awakening is just short of being instantaneous; and, unless food has been ingested immediately prior to narcosis, no vomiting ensues or other unpleasant after-effects.—WARE *(Medical Record.)*

Disinfectants.—Sulphur dioxide presents a low grade of efficiency; it is fatal to dyed fabrics and impracticable for general application:

Mercury bi-chloride is to be recommended as a handy and efficient means of disinfecting washable materials:

Formaldehyde is an agent of great power and penetration and practically harmless as regards colors and fabrics. Sprinkling with a twenty per cent. solution, and keeping in close containers for twenty-four hours, enables one to dispose of woolen and other wearing apparel that can not suitably or conveniently be treated to bi-chloride.

Lime chloride is by long odds the best disinfectant for excreta, closets, vaults, drains, etc.:

Incineration is the only satisfactory method of disposing of certain substances, especially if of no intrinsic value, such as discarded dressings, cloths stained with dejecta, etc.—ARCHINARD *(New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Fractures, Compound.—It is not good surgery to attempt to replace the ends of fracture bones simply by extension and placing in a splint.

Make a free and deep incision exposing the fractured ends of the bone, cleanse the wound, care for the torn tissues, remove all foreign substance, and approximate accurately the fractured ends, and hold them in position by wiring or nailing; in every case of oblique fracture I wire the ends with heavy silver-suture material.—MARIARTA *(American Medicine.)*

Iodomuth.—This is a new preparation of bismuth containing twenty-five per cent. of iodine, and possessed of no unpleasant odor; it is clean, effective, practical, and moreover hæmostatic. Available chiefly as a dressing for wounds, discharging surfaces, etc., replacing aristol and iodoform.—SLOAN *(Philadelphia Medical Journal.)*

Migraine.—Chronic sick-headaches are readily relieved by blue flag *(Iris versicolor)* or the concentration, Irisin. This remedy is most effective when there is a sensation as if the roof of the mouth is covered with cold grease.—PERAUD.

Phthisis, Cough of.—Fifteen to twenty drops of a mixture of equal parts terebene and beechwood creosote, taken by inhalation from a hot sponge several times daily, will usually afford prompt relief.—*Illustrated Medical Journal.*

The Crisis of Development.—

The young physician in his first months or years of comparative leisure should take up child study—the scientific observation of children. Such will give a more thorough grasp of the meaning of the developmental period of life, with its peculiar susceptibility to damage, not only throughout, but accentuated at special crises; will throw light on the after effects of the specific and other diseases in childhood; will give greater precision and force to the physician's directions as to the general hygiene of the growing child, hours of work, play and sleep. It will be a guiding influence on all therapeutic measures adopted in cases which development is not preceeding normally; would introduce system into the estimation of the defects of backward children, and supply clews to the meaning of the behavior of the precocious. It will, when previous personal or family history supply facts, justify making predictions as to the future physical and mental development of particular children; and give opportunities of instituting preventive measures against developmental failure of body and mind.—JORDAN *(Birmingham Medical Review.)*

Sugar, Dietetic Value of.—The advantages of sugar as an article of diet, apart from its palatability, resides in the ease with which it is digested and absorbed, the completeness with which it is consumed in the economy, and its potentiality in generating heat and energy and in repairing waste, as demonstrated both experimentally and practically. It may prove of value as a food in cases in which the nutrition is impaired, especially in the presence of simple marasmus, anæmia, tuberculosis, and the state of malnutrition in those who inherit a predisposition to tuberculosis; during convalescence from various diseases; also in growing boys and girls, and in the aged. It should not, if pure, injure the teeth, provided hygiene of the mouth is observed. Its use is contraindicated in the presence of diabetes, and in the glycosuria of gout in the obese.—*Pacific Medical Journal.*

Headache in Typhoid.—The cephalalgias in the early stages are often very distressing. Belladonna is very useful in controlling this symptom; when associated with acute delirium it is more strongly indicated. If the headache is accompanied with pain in the back and limbs, gelsemium is called for; and if marked languor be present, which opening the eyelids or moving the balls aggravates, bryonia or rhus toxicodendron is suggested, and colchicum will help where the headache is associated with delirium,—when it is especially bad and unyielding, spigelia will bring the needed relief; if not, and the nervous phenomena are being greatly aggravated, then resort to morphine must be had.—*Public Health Journal.*

Saline Injections.—Auto-transfusion can only be considered as a good transient expedient, applicable until saline injections can be used, or to supplement the latter. For all practical purposes the infusion of saline solution alone deserves consideration as a therapeutic agent. It is indicated in hæmorrhages, from whatever cause, and especially the obstetrical; in shock, with or without loss of blood; in collapse, occurring in the course of any disease, particularly cholera, cholera infantum, typhoid fever, and especially after severe operations. It may be given in puerperal infection to increase the power of the tissues and blood to resist the action of the microbes, and assist Nature in throwing off their effects. It should be administered hypodermatically in two-ounce doses twice daily for some days.—Good results have followed this practice, and it might be available in other infectious diseases.

Saline injections are also beneficial in epileptic and uræmic eclampsias: in poisoning by coal-gas, or by narcotics—as they are a powerful aid to elimination; likewise in anæmia, but to be of benefit must be followed by appropriate food and medication. —WAGONER *(Philadelphia Medical Journal.)*

Thyroid and Arsenic.—The increased use of thyroid extract not only for myxœdema, but for obesity, goitre, certain skin diseases, and in general for malnutrition, renders it important that there should be some means of controlling the vertigo, palpitation, dyspnœa, anxiety, etc., from which sensitive patients suffer. From two to twelve drops of Fowler's solution, at a dose, will be found to prevent any unpleasant symptoms even when taking a dozen grains of thyroid daily. The arsenic does not weaken, apparently, the force of the medicament. —MABILLE *(Revue de Thérapeutique.)*

"Zomotherapy."—Richet and Hericourt treat tuberculosis with expressed meat-juice, a procedure they term "zomotherapy." The results claimed are due, not to the nutrient quality of the food itself, but to some specific cellular secretion contained in the juice; and in support of this theory they point to the greater resistance to tuberculosis of carnivorous as against herbivorous animals. They also give results of experiments conducted by themselves: They inoculated a number of dogs with tuberculosis more than six months ago, and of these one-third were fed with ordinary food, and all died in three to four weeks; another third was nourished on cooked meat, with about the same results; while the final group was fed exclusively with raw meat, and all survived, and at date of report were in good health.—*Deutsche Medizinal Zeitung.*

Petroleum, Physiological Action of.—Petroleum inhibits the growth of putrefactive and pathogenic bacteria such as are met with in the alimentary canal, yet does not inhibit or interfere with peptic on pancreatic digestion. It is therefore an agent for relieving flatulence by preventing fermentation in such conditions of the bowel; in fact, it acts the part of an intestinal antiseptic.

By its action in stimulating peristalsis, and increasing diffusibility of intestinal contents, it helps the natural movements of the bowels and favors the elimination of noxious and toxic products from the system.—White *(Journal of Medicine and Science.)*

Mignonette a Tænicide.—In Russia the flowers of mignonette are very generally employed for the relief of those suffering from tape-worm, and are said to be very satisfactory. They are made into an infusion, and the "tea" drank while fasting, subsequently followed by a full dose of castor oil. A few hours later the parasite is expelled, complete.—*La France Médicale.*

Ozone.—This agent which proves of value in many of the respiratory diseases, does not necessarily require an elaborate apparatus, or to be purchased from a manufacturer that packs in a cylinder. It can be obtained, extemporaneously by taking a bunch of ordinary friction matches, tying them together, dipping in water, and suspending from the ceiling in the centre of the sick room.—Stockwell.

Croton Oil.—This agent is undeservedly shunned by the medical profession, and the cause is the customary statement that one drop is a "violent drastic hydrogogue cathartic." In confining himself to doses of one-eighth or one-sixth minim the prescriber secures a gentle purgative action without any disagreeable consequences. The charge against the drug of unreliability can be removed by proper care on the part of pharmacists. Hardened fæces never have followed the use of croton oil in the above manner; commonly there are two or three small (usually dark), discharges, with very little, if any, pain.—Bond *(Therapeutic Gazette.)*

Duodenal Ulcer.—Absolutely nothing should be given by the mouth for about a fortnight. As a nutrient enema employ the following: Beef broth, 140 grammes; six eggs; twenty grammes of wine; two teaspoonsful of salt; beat together thoroughly and inject while lukewarm. The total amount employed at one time should not much exceed one-half ounce, and the enema ought to be varied with ordinary evacuants.

After two weeks a gradual return to ordinary alimentation (by the mouth) may be allowed.—Ladevéze *(Journal de Médicine et de Chirurgie Pratique.)*

Aural Suppuration.—Carbolic acid is one of the best remedies at our command for the topical treatment of this condition. Apply by means of a cotton swab or an atomizer, allowing to remain *in situ* for thirty to sixty seconds, then neutralize by means of alcohol.

In my experience this agent is without a peer in all cases where there is suppuration about the ear or its accessory channels. The unhealthy granulations quickly take on a healthy form; the discharge ceases; and surgical interference is avoided.—Philipps *(Medical Record.)*

Phthisis, Calcium Sulphide in.—Good results have been obtained in the treatment of phthisis by the internal administration of calcium sulphide. Begin with one-half grain every two hours, and gradually increase the dose until eructations or other symptoms of gastric irritation show the limit has been reached. In most cases, patients are able to take one grain every hour, and their general condition in every instance appears to improve.—Witherlee *(La Clinique.)*

Pruritus of the Menopause.—Apply locally an ointment composed of five grains veratrine to two ounces of ointment base. If the pruritus is general, the remedy may also be given internally, 1-18 grain once a day, gradually increased to six times a day, either one-half hour before meals or three hours after ingestion of food.—LUTAUD *(Journal de Médicine de Paris.)*

Phthisis.—I treat pulmonary tuberculosis by means of inhalations of formic aldehyde; these inhalations commonly have a strength of six per cent. Compressed air is allowed to pass through this six-per-cent solution of formaldehyde, and the vapor thus formed employed once or twice daily. —MURRELL *(Journal of Medical Science,* Dublin.)

Starch Poultice.—The following is the best method of preparing starch poultice, known also as *Cataplasma Fæculæ:* Mix two ounces of potato starch with a little cold water and add twenty ounces of boiling water; then boil for an instant. If it is required, add two drachms of boracic acid.—*Western Druggist.*

Chancroid.—Cleanse surface and apply nitric acid with glass rod, exposing the surface until pain has ceased; dry and reapply acid in same way; finally, apply a dry lint dressing.—VAN BUREN.

Dry the ulceration and apply evenly equal parts sulphuric acid and charcoal, with wooden spatula.—RICORD.

Apply salicylic acid, powdered, and cover with dry dressing.—ANGLADA.

Fermentative Dyspepsia.—I have prescribed for many years the following and am satisfied as to its value in stomachic cases where there is constantly repeating acid emetation, distension, and what is called "heart-burn":

Beechwood creosote	12	minims.
Proof spirits	2½	ounces.
Ammonium benzoate	2	drachms.
Glycerin	6	drachms.
Infusion of cloves to make	6	ounces.

A tablespoonful to be taken in four ounces of water as required.

I usually direct the dose to be taken between meals two or three times daily. If the acidity is considerable, a little alkali—potassa is best—can be added with each dose, or as occasion may require.

—BENJ. WARD RICHARDSON *(The Asclepiad.)*

Disinfectant, A New.—A recent discovery, which is the outcome of the investigations of Doctor H. Oppermann, is the application of dolomite to antiseptics. The dolomite, after special preparation, is mixed with a certain proportion of oxide of iron and iron pyrites, and the mixture employed in the form of a powder. According to the experiments made at the Hygienic Institute at Kiel, it seems likely to substantiate its reputed efficacy.—*Scientific American Supplement.*

Cirrhosis, Urea in.—Urea, in doses of 150 to 220 grains daily, has been found of value in the ascites due to cirrhosis: It is best given in a five-per-cent. solution in distilled water, a teaspoonful every hour. In two cases the dropsy was completely removed in fourteen days, and the quantity of urine passed daily, by one, rose from 250 to 4000 cubic centimeters. Its administration in nephrolithiasis is often of material value. —KLEMPERER *(Fortschritte der Medicin.)*

Odontalgia.—A small quantity of acetanilid dissolved in the mouth in contact with the affected tooth will often give quick relief.—*Medical Recorder.*

Chorea.—

Try, three to six times daily, a pill containing from one-half to two-thirds of a grain of zinc valerianate with an equal proportion of extract of henbane and bismuth subcarbonate.—DESCROIZILLES.

Iron citrate	60 grains
Syrup orange flowers	q. s.
Water to make	1 ounce.

A teaspoonful to a teaspoonful-and-one-half after meals in anæmic cases.

—HARTSHORNE.

Take at bed-time a pill containing two grains of zinc sulphate and three grains solid extract conium.—ANDREW.

Prostrate, Enlarged.—

Potassium iodide	2 to 4 grains
Henbane, extract	5 to 8 grains
Cacao butter	q. s.

Make into a suppository and introduce into the rectum at bed time.

—*Il Policlinico.*

Epilepsy, Mixture for.—

Sodium bromide ..	60 parts
Sodium bicarb. ...	75 parts
Physostigma, tinct.	25 parts
Saccharine	1 part
Water	500 parts

A tablespoonful, in water, morning and evening.

It is well, after four days of employment, to suspend, and permit of an interval of at least three days before renewing.—*Pædiatrics.*

Poultice Substitute.—

Kaolin	1,000 parts
Glycerin	1,000 parts
Boracic acid	100 parts
Peppermint oil	1 part
Wintergreen oil	1 part
Eucalyptus oil	2 parts

Heat the kaolin to 212° Fhr. for an hour to render sterile; then add glycerin and heat for forty minutes. Stir in other ingredients, and keep in air-tight jars.—WILBERT.

Biliary Calculi, Amyl Valerianate in.— It has been repeatedly shown that amyl valerianate possesses an affinity for, and solvent action on, the concretions of the gall bladder and its duct. Recently it has been employed for the removal of gall-stones with the happiest effect. The following is a most satisfactory and palatable mixture:

Amyl di-valerianate	1 part
Sweet almond oil	24 parts
Mucilage of Irish moss ..	28 parts
Raspberry syrup	60 parts
Water	60 parts

A tablespoonful to a glass of water, taken hourly until relief is afforded.

—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

Sycosis.—The worst forms of barbers' itch will generally yield to the following if persistently applied:

Ichthyol	15 grains
Salicylic acid	15 grains
Gray oil	300 grains
Zinc oxide	100 grains
Starch	100 grains
Vaselin	200 grains

—VORCQ.

When all else fails, try a freshly-made ointment of potassium sulphate, ten to fifteen grains to the ounce of base.—Ed.

Catarrh, Genito-Urinary.—Infuse four drachms of henbane leaves in a pint of boiling water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour for six hours, unless throat becomes dry or patient drowsy.—DIDAY.

Atropine sulphate....	1 grain
Acetic acid.....	20 minims
Alcohol and water—of each	4 drachms

Four drops in wine-glass of water before each meal.

Especially available if there is acute cystitis.—GOODELL.

Pericarditis.—

Tartar emetic	4 grains
Laudanum	1 drachm
Camphor water	8 ounces

One tablespoonful every two hours in the acute form.

—GRAVES.

Tincture aconite root ..	4 minims
Water	1 ounce

A teaspoonful every ten or fifteen minutes for two hours; then every hour or two.

—RINGER.

Apply a cantharidal plaster over the precordium in the chronic stage, and repeat at intervals after the skin has healed. The size should be not less than two by three inches. —TANNER.

Gall-Ducts, Catarrh of.—

Give drachm doses of sodium phosphate every fourth hour with an abundance of water.—BARTHOLOW.

The following is especially useful when there is marked jaundice:

Ammonium iodide ..	60 grains
Fowler's solution	30 minims
Columba, tincture ...	4 drachms
Distilled water	12 drachms

Teaspoonful three times a day before meals.

—FARQUAHRSON.

As an alterative and prophylactic, may be given five to fifteen minims each of fluid extracts of golden seal, and wahoo, in any convenient vehicle.—CHEINE.

Urine, Suppression of.—In this condition in infants, sugar of milk in doses of from forty to sixty grains will prove an excellent diuretic.—*Medical Times.*

Medical Progress.

Cause of Baldness.—

It is generally supposed that baldness, like gray hair, is a necessary accompaniment of advancing age, but this is only because the older a man is, the more time he has to neglect and abuse his hair, and the more likely he is to have lost it.

Some men are more prone to baldness than others because of thinness of the scalp, which interferes with the proper blood supply to the hair follicles: This is often a family failing; but in such cases baldness might be prevented, or postponed for many years, by care. In a few instances the hair falls out as the result of some special disease, but in the great majority of instances there is absolutely no reason why, if properly treated, the hair should not last as long as its possessor.

The chief cause of baldness is pressure by the hat which constricts the blood-vessels and so interferes with the nutrition of the hair bulbs. It is probable, also, that the shutting off of light and air by the hat helps the mischief. An unhealthy condition of the scalp results, the sign of which is an abundant amount of dandruff.

There are many facts which go to prove the truth of this: First, women rarely become bald; they wear hats it is true, but their hats are not air-tight casings, nor do they make pressure round the head like the head-gear affected by man: Second, baldness is almost unknown among savages, who wear no hats; neither is it common among men in the tropics, where very light hats are worn.

Laborers are less prone to baldness than professional and business men: This has led to the belief that brain-work favors a smooth and shiny scalp by withdrawing blood therefrom; but this is only self-complimentary on the part of those who advance the theory. Laborers generally wear soft, felt hats or caps, which are apt to be pushed to the back of the head, so that the head obtains plenty of light and air. As further proof, we find that the baldest men usually have sufficient hair at the back and on the sides of the head below the hat line.

The inference is plain—wear a soft hat or none at all. If custom forbids this, then the best a city man can do is to wear his hat as little as possible, and never to keep it on in the house or office.—*Youth's Companion.*

Obstetrics, Preparatory.—

The time has passed when pregnancy and labor can be regarded as normal and physiological processes; otherwise there would be no obstetricians nor, for that matter, any midwives or nurses. The woman would retire to a convenient part of the house at the outset of labor and after a short time bathe the baby and herself, dispose of the secundines, and possibly lie down to rest for a few minutes before rejoining her family,—just as her savage sister does to-day.

Impress upon your own obstetric patients that it is absolutely essential for them to place themselves under your care as soon as they know that they are pregnant, and to conform implicitly to your directions, until you yourself "discharge them cured" at the end of the puerperium. Examine the heart, lungs, liver, and spleen early in pregnancy, and take external pelvic measurements not later than the sixth month. Analyze the urine regularly once a month until the end of the seventh month, and then once a week till labor occurs. Test for albumen, urea, and sugar.

If the urea falls below 1.5 per cent. have the twenty-four hours quantity measured and determine the total amount of urea excreted in that length of time. If this amount is less than 300 grains put your patient on a milk diet until it comes up.

Determine the position and presentation of the fœtus in the eighth month, and, if it is abnormal, correct it by external version. Make subsequent abdominal examinations at intervals of one or two weeks until labor takes place.

Instruct your patient how to prepare her room and bed for her lying-in, and give her a list of the articles she will require at the time of her labor.

Respond promptly to every labor call. Take with you everything essential to the maintenance of absolute asepsis from the beginning to the end, and everything that you may need in an emergency, such as sterile gauze for packing the uterus in the event of hæmorrhage, drugs for the treatment of eclampsia, and the like.

These articles take up very little room in the bag, and a man may better carry them all his life to no purpose than lose one patient for want of them. Regard every labor as a surgical procedure, and conduct it as such. Treat your post-partum patients as you would any other surgical convalescents. —Cooke (*Journal of Surgical Technology.*)

The Tongue and Hydrogen Di-Oxide.—A curious phenomenon is observable in regard to the tongue when per-oxide of hydrogen is administered for long periods in medicinal doses. It becomes moist and of milky whiteness, the fur, as it is commonly called, becoming whiter than cream. At first I thought this appearance might be connected with the disease, although to my eye it was novel; but it has recurred so steadily and, for so many times, after the per-oxide administration, there can be no doubt as to its being the effect of definite cause. It has been most manifested in cases of enteric fever in which the medicine has been given in two-drachm doses of ten volumes strength, well diluted, every four or six hours for several days, and it is a good sign the remedy is having the desired effect. No harm is indicated by the appearance, but it is proof of a favorable condition when the breath is free from taint, and the teeth of sordes. After the remedy is withdrawn, the white condition clears off, in six, or seven days, leaving a moist clean surface.—BENJ. WARD RICHARDSON.

Intestines, Sarcoma of.—

This is more common than text-books indicate, and much more frequently affects the small than the large intestine.—The ileum seems to be its favorite location. Sarcoma rarely produces stenosis; dilatation is more frequent. Usually it grows from one side of the bowel entirely.

The diagnosis is difficult and will always remain obscure; still, if a smooth, freely movable tumor be found in the abdomen, unless it can be otherwise satisfactorily accounted for, it should be a reminder of the probability of sarcoma, especially if there is also present the general picture of the disease with its peculiar anæmia.—VAN ZWALENBURG *(Journal American Medical Association.)*

Locomotor Ataxia.—An important symptom is a band of tactile anæsthesia more or less complete around the chest at the level of the nipple.—*Indian Medical Record.*

Bright's Disease.—Ammoniacal breath in the subjects of this malady is usually a forewarning of uræmic attacks.—WARREN.

Laryngeal Pachyderma.—

This is only a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, a lesion resulting either from a simple catarrh, tubercle, syphilis, or early cancer. The "diffuse" form is especially associated with abuse of alcohol or tobacco, the excessive use of the voice in the open air, or exposure to the inhalation of various forms of dust: The "nodular" is more closely associated with children, women of middle age employed as teachers, actresses, singers, or girls who have been badly taught to sing, more rarely, with men.

The nature of the affection is indicated by the aspect, disposition, and seat of the lesions; the course of events, age, sex, and mode of life of the patient; and the state of the nasal fossæ and pharynx, etc. Though chronic and progressive and often rebellious to treatment, the condition is curable, but often enough when one side gets better the other becomes affected.—VIRCHOW.

Constipation, Chronic in Infants.—

This condition is attended with many difficulties, and may not be dismissed with a prescription for a few doses of laxative medicine, but requires most careful and painstaking consideration. The difficulty may often be avoided by the systematic establishment of regular habits in infants soon after birth: Even babies only a few months old may very easily be taught to use a chamber or chair, if they are systematically trained to do so, much to their comfort as well as to that of those who have their management. And it is just as important for older children to have a regular time for this function as it is for adults.—COOK *(American Journal of Obstetrics.)*

Small-pox in New-Born.—

An infant on the third day after birth developed elevation of temperature and eruption which became pustular on the sixth day, whereby a diagnosis of small-pox was established. The mother had been vaccinated and was at the time perfectly healthy. The period of incubation being ten to fourteen days, it can only be believed the disease was the result of intra-uterine infection; it is also apparent that vaccination of the mother does not protect the fœtus *in utero* against small-pox.—VOITSECHOWSKI *(Vratch.)*

Uterine Hæmorrhage.—

Given a case of profuse, either menstrual or otherwise, and ergot is the drug *par excellence* for arresting the flux, especially where muscular contraction is indicated. Ergot is, therefore, of value in uterine fibroid where the tumor is well surrounded by muscular tissue, or if it is changing from the interstitial to the sub-mucous variety. Here the drug serves two useful ends: It diminishes the blood supply to the uterus and also favors the extrusion of the tumor and its conversion into a polyp, which latter form lends itself to easy operation.

Hydrastis, in my experience fails in cases of fibroid tumor, but serves a very useful purpose in endometritis; also in the milder forms of menorrhagia, if given continuously for two or three months, it will materially check the flow.

Unfortunately, drugs will often leave us in the lurch in a bad case of hæmorrhage, in which event continuous packing is by far the best treatment, especial care being taken to fill and distend the cul-de-sacs. It is useless to waste time with hot water injections. —DAVENPORT *(Annals of Gynecology and Pediatry.)*

Carbolic Acid, Poisoning.—

A solution of carbolic acid, one to forty, was applied to the unbroken skin of both legs of a child, age four years. At the end of four hours, the patient being as well as usual, the limbs were scrubbed with turpentine and the compresses re-applied. At the end of forty minutes the child was in an unnatural deep sleep, and eighty minutes later was markedly collapsed and comatose. By removal of the compresses, and active stimulation, continued for a number of hours, the patient recovered.—DOUGLAS-CRAWFORD *(The Lancet,* London.)

Uræmic Salivation.—

In a case of Bright's disease with cardiac symptoms there was intermittent sialorrhœa. The salivation came on whenever the patient exerted himself, also whenever the urine was less than usual in amount; there was no stomatitis. The flow, although very annoying and perhaps capable of becoming so severe as to weaken the patient, was looked upon as salutary to the extent of postponing grave uræmia.—RENON *(Journal des Praticiens.)*

Imagination, Effect of.—

A woman, after awakening from sleep and missing her false teeth, believed she had swallowed them: Symptoms of distress and suffocation came on and she was taken partially insensible to the New York Hospital. Preparations were made for immediate tracheotomy, but before this could be effected she died—really from fright, as her teeth were subsequently found in a fold of her dress.—MENDELSON.

Intestines, Resection of.—

In a case of bowel obstruction in a woman, age sixty-two years, a sequel of femoral hernia, a laparotomy was performed, when it was found necessary to remove the forty-eight inches of sphacelated small intestine. The ends were united by a Murphy's button which passed on the tenth day. The patient made a good recovery.—MCNUTT *(Pennsylvania Medical Journal.)*

Antipyrin and Malignant Disease.—

Hepatic cirrhosis may be artificially induced in the lower animals by small doses of antipyrin. The drug appears to cause destruction of the liver cells which induce malignant degeneration.—MARCKWALD *(Munchiner Medicinische Wochenschrift.)*

Therapeutics of the Mosaic Period.—

The oldest medical writing which has been discovered is the Ebers Papyrus in the University Library at Leipsic, containing over 100 pages, in hieratic characters. On one of the leaves is evidence that this manuscript dates from at least 1550 B. C., or before the book of Exodus was written: Evidence is not wanting also, to show that this is only a copy of a much earlier work. The entire compilation is claimed to be hermatic, i. e., inspired.

More than 700 materials from the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdom are mentioned as medicaments, and the mixtures prescribed are generally complex, ten or twelve ingredients entering thereinto. It is also worthy of note that cotton is mentioned as an application to wounds, and even in that early age teeth were filled with gold. The following relates exclusively to plasters and local applications:

To Exterminate Diseases that affect one side of the Abdomen.—Lettuce and dates each one part, boiled in oil and applied:

Maladies that Originate from Worms.—Apply to the abdomen resin of acanthus, peppermint blossoms, lettuce, F'as-plant, equal parts, mixed:

Injuries to the front of the Leg.—Interior of the head of the sheath fish dissolved in honey:

Ergotism (known to the Egyptians as wha-disease).—Oil, red corn, sea salt, waybread *(Plantago-major)*, natron, ground together:

Inflammatory Abscesses.—Crushed dates, beans, acanthus resin, lint, sweet myrrh, and sweet beer:

Inflammations affecting the Lower Abdomen.—Fruit of daum palm, roasted wheat, wheat flour, cornmeal, dhourra *(Sorghum vulgare)*, xet-plant *(Frutex hortensis)*, and honey:

Heart Plasters (When the blood has stopped and does not circulate).—Ox-tallow, crocus seeds, coriander, myrrh, aäger-tree, powdered together: For "hardening of the cardiac region."—Bread of the lotus-tree, watermelon, excrement of cats, sweet beer, and wine:

To Exterminate Diseases in all the Members.—A solution of sebeb-mixture to be mixed with sour milk, and applied as a plaster:

Squinting of the Eyes.—Acanthus resin, onion powder, ground granite.

Bites and Stings.—Incense, green earthy lead-spar, antelope brain:

To Grow Hair upon a Cicatrix.—Juniper berry, cypress, fruit of the am-tree, pressed raisins, fruit of the daum palm, oil and honey:

To Relieve a Burn.—Onions, red lead, fruit of the am-tree, ground and rubbed with copper filings: For Suppurative Burns.—Crocodile incense, fat of the Nubian ibex, pebbles from the river, wax, onions, oil, lapides of the sole, red seeds, thick sap of the cedar tree, sycamore, anest-plant:

For Fœtid Gangrene.—Copper filings, verdigris, ink, fresh incense, cumin, cassia-seed, grain, wax, aloes, poppy-resin, sweet myrrh ointment, and honey:

To Obliterate the Marks of Bruises.—Honey, cow's brain, clay, linseed-water, sap of dates, boiled together:

When Discharge Springs Up.—Jehui berries, eatable herbs, usa oil, honey ointment, withered garlic:

Dressing for Wounds.—Wax and coriander, dried and ground: Wounds of the Mamma.—Usebet-grain, sea-salt, layer of fat: Wounds of the Neck.—Myrrh, powder from the cotton plant:

Discharges of Any Sort.—Waste of dhourra mixed in the fat of the hippopotamus or fat of swine; or, boiled dhourra, onions, incense oil:

To Gain Flesh.—Collyruin, cow's fat, brass filings covered with verdigris, honey:

To Ease a Wound.—Ant-fish, temt-fish, onions, wax, mud from the Nile, honey:

To Draw Impurities from Wounds.—Apesnen grains, natron, clay, onions, incense, peelings of dates:

To Drive Away Scurf.—Flour of fresh dhourra, swamp cypress, cypress of dry lands, cypress roots, collyruin, flour of gaät-grains in fresh oil, cotton lint, tit-grain, incense, goose oil, stamineous seed, baa-fluid, utit grains, jelly of boiled net 'hat' ehat berries, red corn:

Itching, to Relieve.—Juniper berries, anun-plant, linseed, sebtetit-plant, absinthe, natron, powdered amaä-plant, lees of wine, raw date juice, boiled together:

Sores on the Neck.—A bat cut in two and applied as a plaster:

Thigh or Leg, to Limber.—Cypress, fat meat, wheat flour, honey, mixed together and applied:

Corns.—Juniper berries, jehui berries, cow's fat, boiled and applied for four days:

Back-ache (When the perspiration has a bad odor).—Natron of the South, 1-32; natron of the North, 1-32; liniment, 1-8; mixed, and applied:

For Trembling Fingers.—Berries from the tenner plant, cow's fat, sesga grain, milk, sea salt, sycamore, boiled together:

To Strengthen the Nerves of the Spine.—Wax, cow's fat, resin of acanthus, flour of the teun-plant, stalk of the gadet-plant, sehetet grain, cake meal, onion meal, honey, boiled together:

To Refresh the Nerves and Muscles.—Ahemt resin, incense ointment, wax, fibers of the aloe, fibers of the uan tree, berries of coriander, pork fat, ox fat, boiled together:

Hardened Flesh, to Soften.—Honey, wax, onions, absinthe, uan berries, crocus berries, cypress roots, calamint oil, linseed, cedar oil, sert juice, sert berries, incense, green lead-spar, amaä powder, boiled together.

Suppurative Tumor of Throat.—Boil together and apply as a plaster, wax, cow's fat, xet-plant, ink, teum plant, cumin, copper filings, verdigris, goose grease, berries of incense, collyruin.—Condensed and Adapted from *Red Cross Notes.*

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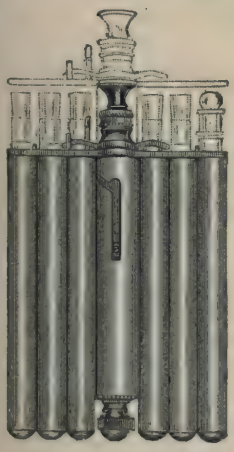

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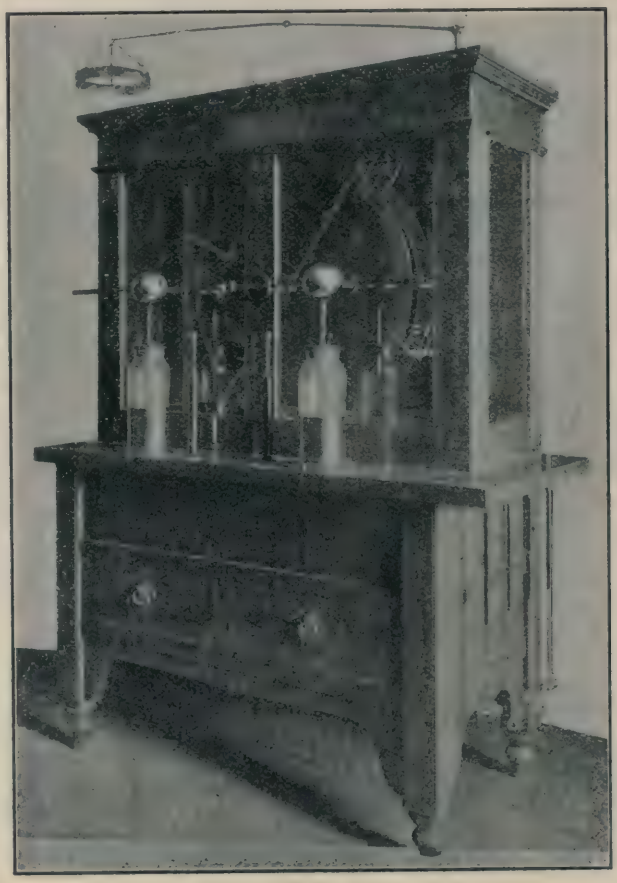

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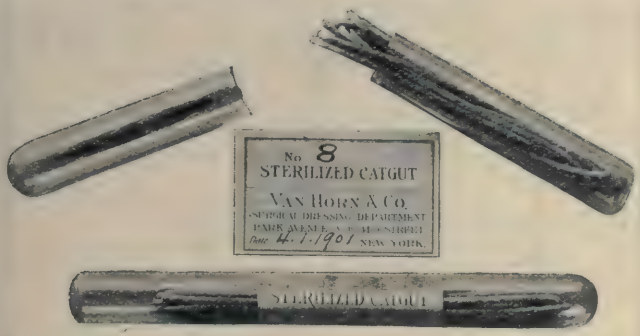

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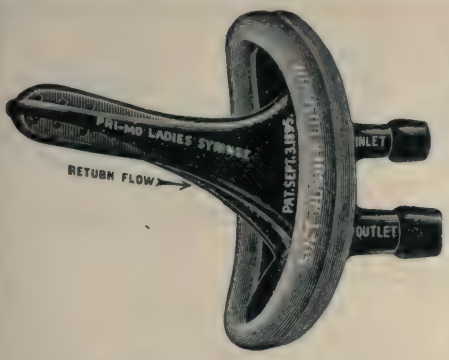

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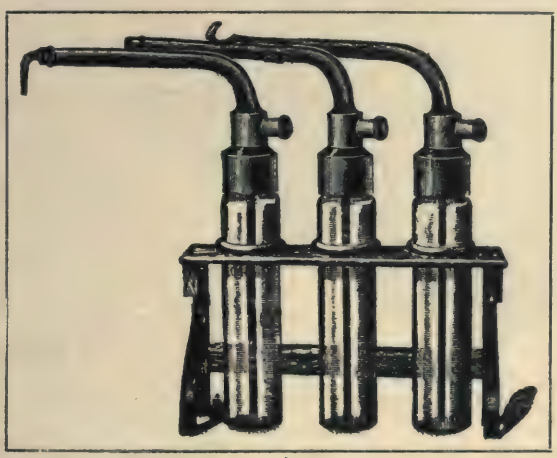

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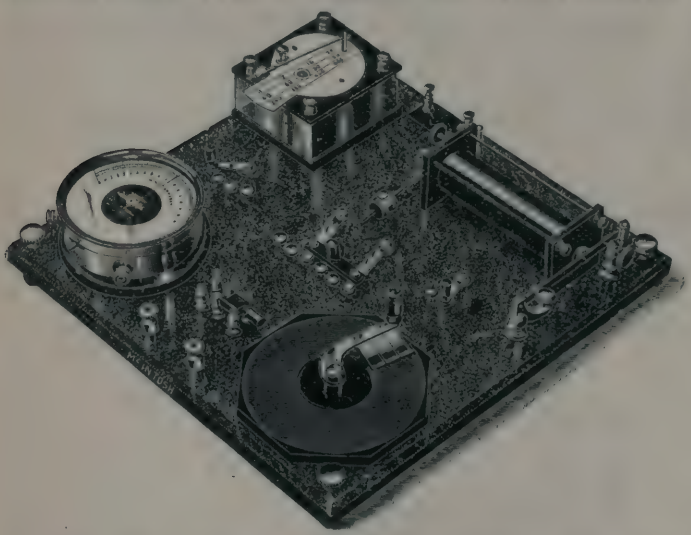

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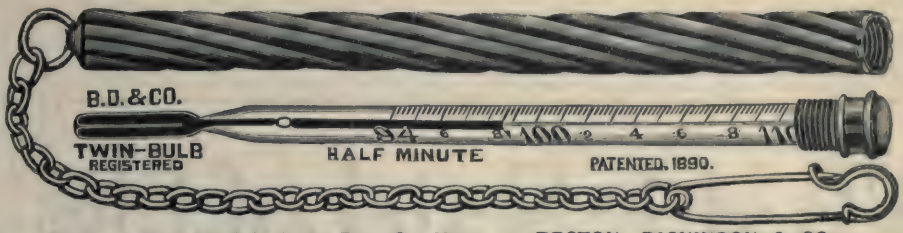

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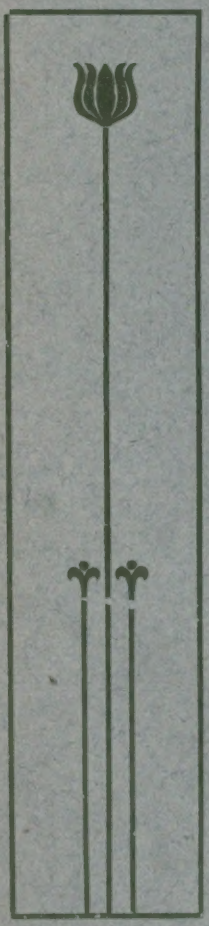

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